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INTERNATIONAL

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## Hussein Escapes Attempt on Life; Fighting Flares

BEIRUT, Sept. 1 (UPI)—King Hussein of Jordan escaped an assassination attempt tonight and new fighting broke out between Syrian guerrillas and the Jordanian Army in Amman, according to reports reaching Beirut.

## 2,000 Cases of Cholera Seen in Guinea

African Nation Upset by WHO's Disclosure

GENEVA, Sept. 1 (UPI)—The World Health Organization today reported a serious outbreak of cholera in Guinea, the first time in the world that the disease has spread to Africa since the 1940s.

The WHO announcement broke a long-standing rule not to disclose the existence of cholera or other infectious diseases until official notification is received from the governments concerned.

Anxiety, Rumors Cited  
The organization said that now, however, there was such widespread anxiety and rumors that it has decided to break this rule and report on its own whenever reliable evidence was available.

## Outbreaks in Biafra

ENUGU, Nigeria, Sept. 1 (Reuters)—Epidemic diseases like typhoid and hepatitis threaten the secessionist enclave of Biafra in eastern Nigeria, according to local authorities here.

## Over British Test Corridor

## Concorde Breaks Sonic Barrier, Nothing Else

By Bernard Weinraub  
LONDON, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Fly-overs for the first time over populated areas for the controversial supersonic Concorde took place today over a 300-mile corridor along the coast of Scotland, Wales and England.



POINT BLANK—Rightist Israeli opposition leader Menachem Begin using a map to show a Jerusalem rally of 5,000 how withdrawal from captured Arab territory would place most of Israel within range of Arab guns.

## Israel Defers Further Moves To Advance the Peace Talks

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Sept. 1 (NYT)—The Israeli government postponed today diplomatic moves toward advancing the peace talks with the Arab states, until the Egyptian missile buildup on the Suez Canal has been neutralized.

President Nixon conferred with his top advisers Monday on the Middle East situation. Story on Page 2.

The strong arguments of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan have prevailed in the divided Israeli cabinet, according to authoritative sources, at least until the United States declares its reaction to the alleged cease-fire violations by Egypt.

Two Brief Talks  
Mr. Tsechikoff held only two brief discussions with Mr. Jarring on Aug. 25, the opening day of the long-awaited Middle East negotiations.

## Arms Sale To Israel Is Cleared

Senate Approves Nixon Authority

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI)—The Senate voted today to grant the administration unlimited authority to sell modern jets and supporting equipment to Israel on favorable credit terms.

Members accepted a provision inserted in the \$19.2-billion Military Procurement Bill authorizing President Nixon to furnish the weapons to Israel. A challenge to the provision by Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was rejected on a roll-call vote.

The provision was inserted in the bill by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., when it was before the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Fulbright Proposed  
An amendment proposed by Sen. Fulbright would have limited military credit sales to Israel to the amount approved earlier this year by the Senate in a military sales measure that subsequently got bogged down in a joint House-Senate conference committee.

Sen. Fulbright charged that the Jackson amendment was "the most open-handed deal I've ever heard of."

But Sen. Jackson contended that Sen. Fulbright's proposal "would deny or delay the absolutely essential authority upon which we can provide, on favorable credit terms, the aircraft and other equipment necessary for the defense of Israel and for the stability of the Middle East."

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird also urged passage of the Jackson amendment intact, contending Sen. Fulbright's proposal would have delayed and reduced U.S. assistance to Israel.

The procurement bill, with the Jackson language, would authorize the President to furnish Israel, by sale, credit sale or guaranty, such aircraft and equipment appropriate to use, maintain and protect as may be necessary to counteract any past, present or future increased military assistance provided by the Soviet Union to the Arab nations.

Sen. Fulbright said the language was unlimited. He said the administration could furnish Israel \$10 billion, \$20 billion, any amount.

The \$300-million military sales bill, containing some spending authority for Israel, is now deadlocked in a conference of House and Senate negotiators over a Senate-inserted provision barring a renewal of the May U.S. military offensive against Cambodia.

Sen. Fulbright's amendment would have canceled the Jackson provision if the bill became law and would have permitted it to go into effect only if Congress adjourned without approving the bill.

The procurement bill now goes to a Senate-House negotiating conference to reconcile differences with a far more generous \$50.5-billion version passed by the House earlier in the summer.



Sens. Mark Hatfield...



...and George McGovern sponsors of the amendment to "end the war."

## Senate Defeats Pullout Proposal By 55-39 Vote

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI)—The Senate in a 55-39 roll call vote today defeated an amendment requiring total withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam by the end of next year.

The sponsors of the amendment made an impassioned plea at the last moment for its enactment, arguing that setting a final date was the only way to insure a definite and complete U.S. withdrawal from Indochina after nearly ten years of conflict.

Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., chief Democratic sponsor of the amendment, in an emotional floor speech a few minutes before the vote, told the Senate that "every senator in this chamber is partly responsible for sending 50,000 young Americans to an early grave. In one sense this chamber reeks of blood."

Sen. McGovern said: "It is remarkable that for the first time in history more than one-third of the U.S. Senate has voted to cut off funds for a war while we are actually still in battle."

Sen. McGovern said, however, that it did not appear there was enough time this year to mount any new end-the-war campaigns. "But next year," he said.

Sen. Robert Dole, R., Kan., said that the defeat of the amendment was "a vote of confidence in President Nixon to get us out of the war. It was not a vote for war. It was a vote for peace."

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., said that he was "sickened" by the fact that "an amendment like this" came up at all. The McGovern bloc lost the votes of two key senators on whom it had been counting: John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., and George Aiken, R., Vt., both ardent anti-war senators.

Sen. Aiken said the President had pledged his intention of withdrawing troops at an early date and the record showed he (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Russia Revives Its Ministry of Justice

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (NYT)—The Soviet Union announced today the restoration of the once-abolished Ministry of Justice as part of a stepped-up drive against crime, particularly violations affecting the state economy.

A joint party-state announcement said the decision to reestablish both an all-union ministry based in Moscow and separate ones in all 15 union republics was the result of dissatisfaction with the way the Soviet judicial system was being run.

Tonight Tass, the Soviet press agency, reported that Vladimir I. Tretyakov, 54, a deputy chairman of the Soviet Supreme Court, had been named Minister of Justice. Mr. Tretyakov, a deputy chairman since 1962, had long worked in the prosecutor's office in Leningrad.

The Ministry of Justice, which played a major role in the purge trials of the late 1930s, came under attack after Stalin's death in 1953. In 1956, as part of a general reform of the legal and judicial system, the central ministry was abolished.

The republican ministries were done away with more gradually, their work being ended in 1963.

## 11,200 Abortions In N.Y. in 53 Days

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (NYT)—New York City hospitals performed more than 11,200 abortions between July 1, when the state's liberalized abortion law went into effect, and Aug. 22, the Health and Hospitals Corporation said yesterday.

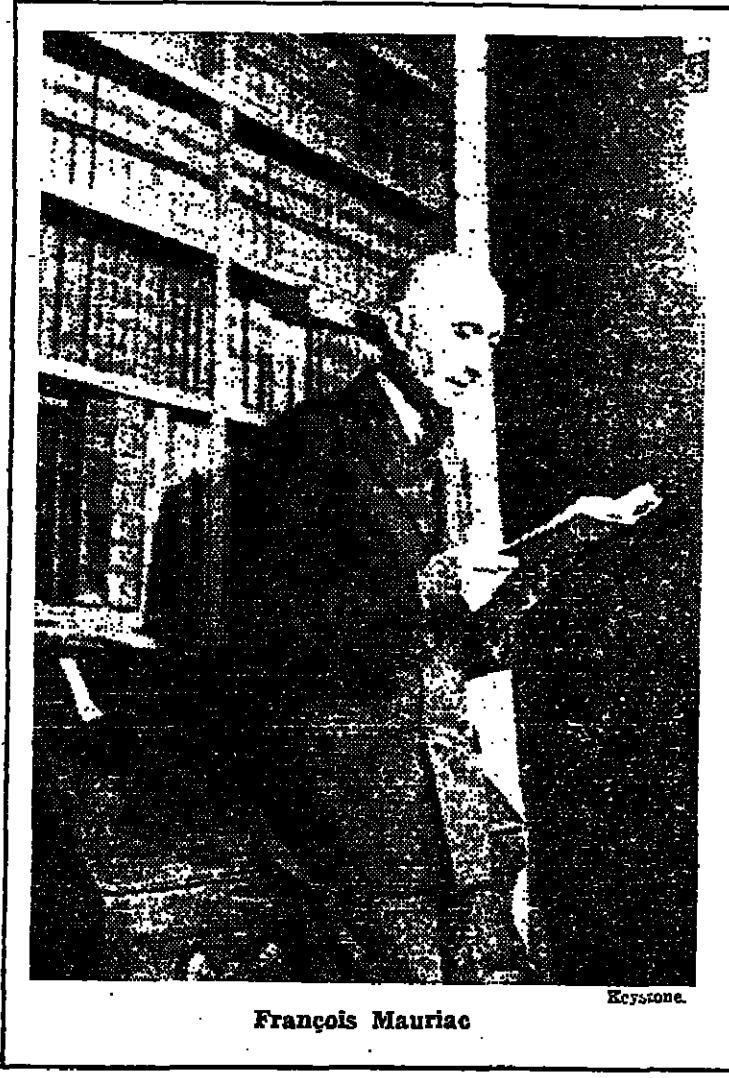
The corporation noted that several hospitals had not yet turned in their statistics for the period.

## Writer Francois Mauriac Dies at Paris Home at 84

PARIS, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Francois Mauriac, whom former President Charles de Gaulle once called "the greatest French writer," died today at the age of 84.

The 1952 Nobel literary prize-winner had been in the Pasteur Institute hospital since Aug. 23, growing weaker by the day. Last night, his family brought him home to his Paris apartment when doctors gave up hope of saving the aging writer.

Mauriac had never fully recovered from a broken shoulder he suffered in April, 1969, while going to vote for his close friend, Gen. de Gaulle in a referendum on the general's return to office. Mauriac's body was placed in his study today and friends and admirers came to pay their last respects. The French (Continued on Page 5)



Francois Mauriac

## Alpinists' Toll For Season: 24

CHAMONIX, France, Sept. 1 (AP)—Mountain rescue officials today said 24 mountain climbers died in accidents on the slopes of the Mont Blanc massif in July and August compared to 21 in the same period of last year. They blamed violent storms for this heavier toll.







## Opposed It Six Years Ago

## U. of Alabama Students Favor Integration by a 3-1 Margin

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Students at the University of Alabama, who six years ago voted five-to-three against integration, now support it by a three-to-one margin, a sociologist reported here yesterday.

Nevertheless, Donald E. Muir told the American Sociological Association, most white students at the university still oppose mixing socially with black students. But three surveys taken since 1963 show that this too is changing.

Mr. Muir, a professor of sociology at the university, said that the change in attitudes of students at the University of Alabama, "a representative of many deep-Southern institutions, of higher learning."

"The students are getting more and more liberal," Prof. Muir observed in an interview. "The freshman classes are more liberal than the seniors."

Prof. Muir's findings of growing student liberalism—based on samplings of 10 percent of Alabama's white students in April, 1963, November, 1966, and last November—may significantly alter the

South's future response to court-ordered integration as more young people gain positions of political power.

Since 1956, the University of Alabama has served as a symbol of white resistance to desegregation. George C. Wallace, then governor, was catapulted to national fame in 1963 when he "stood in the school-house door" in an attempt to block the court-ordered admission of two Negroes to the university.

Although the University of Alabama is officially integrated, there are only 190 Negroes registered—1.8 percent of the student body.

White students' attitudes about mixing socially with Negroes have changed dramatically over the past six years. In 1963, the white students said that they would not mind "qualified Negroes" attending classes or sports events if admitted to the university.

Three years later, the whites enlarged this area of social contact to include sitting next to Negroes in class, walking on campus with them, having them room in a college dormitory and attending social events with them.

But the whites balked at including Negroes in "bull sessions" or "hen parties," or eating at the same cafeteria table with them.

By last year, the whites said they would not mind either of these.

But they still don't want Negroes in their fraternities or sororities, as evidenced by a poll taken last year. The whites said they didn't even want to double date with Negroes.

Prof. Muir also surveyed the white students' ideas on Negro characteristics. In 1963, the whites agreed that Negroes could compete and were their equals in intelligence.

They also felt that Negroes would not become "efficiency overbearing and disagreeable" if educated at a white university, and that Negroes would not take revenge on whites if their economic status was raised.

But the whites felt that the Negro "is generally shiftless, lazy and lacks ambition," that he is not as trustworthy as whites, and that the moral standard of the South would drop if Negroes use the same public facilities as whites.

By last year, most of these views had changed. But the students still thought that Negroes are more superstitious than whites.

"Negative stereotypes of blacks are held by a rapidly-decreasing minority of the students," Prof. Muir said.

Prof. Muir offered no reason for the shift in attitudes, except to say "that the changing national environment is leading to an increased acceptance of blacks by deep-South university students."

## Primaries Held In Nevada and North Dakota

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Incumbent Democrat Howard W. Cannon and William Reagin, a Republican hand-picked by President Nixon, faced token opposition today for U.S. Senate nominations in Nevada's primary election.

In North Dakota, both Democratic incumbent Sen. Quentin N. Burdick and Republican Rep. Thomas S. Kleppe were unopposed for Senate nominations in their party primaries.

Mr. Reagin, 43, a Reno "hick" attorney, was urged into the Nevada contest by the White House with the hope he could cut into the Democrats' seven-seat majority in the Senate. He favors a tough stance with campus radicals.

Almost assured of nomination for a tenth term as Nevada's sole congressman, Rep. Walter S. Baring, 56, a conservative Democrat, is opposed by Otto Revemholt, 43, a Las Vegas physician. Reno housewife Betty L. Victoria and Las Vegas security guard J. Robert Charles seek the GOP nomination for the office.

Gov. Ed Rieke, a wealthy Las Vegas businessman, was opposed only by housewife Margie Dyer for the GOP gubernatorial nomination to succeed Gov. Paul Laxalt, retiring after one term. There was a four-way contest in the Democratic primary for governor.

## 2 White Policemen Indicted In Ga. Rioting in Which 6 Died

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 1 (AP)—A federal grand jury indicted two white policemen today in connection with riots in which six Negroes were shot dead.

Policeman William Samuel Dennis was charged with the fatal shooting of John W. Stokes and Louis C. Dinkins, another officer, was charged with wounding Louis Nelson Williams.

The rioting last May 11 followed the fatal beating of a black youth, Charles Oatman, 16, while in jail. Two black teen-agers have since been indicted in the death.

60 Hurt in Outbreak

More than 60 persons were wounded in the violence that included firebombing, sniper fire and window smashing. It was finally brought under control by the National Guard.

Both policemen were charged with violation of the civil rights of Mr. Stokes and Mr. Williams under the Civil Rights Act.

U.S. Attorney Jackson B. Smith Jr. said that the indictments ended the federal efforts in the case. He said that the penalty for the fatal shooting could mean life imprisonment while the penalty for

wounding could mean one year in prison or a \$1,000 fine, or both.

3 Minn. Explosions

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1 (AP)—Three explosions occurred in St. Paul business areas today, wounding at least two persons, police reported.

The charges were filed against Edward Polidexter, 25, chairman, and David L. Rice, 28, the organization's minister of information.

Mr. Polidexter was arrested at his mother's home in Omaha yesterday and held without bond. Mr. Rice was arrested in the Douglas County jail on a charge of possessing explosives in connection with the death of Larry D. Minard.

Officer Minard was killed when a suitcase full of dynamite blew up in his face as he and seven other officers searched a vacant house in response to a phone call.

## Balloonist Dies In 800-Foot Fall In West Germany

AUGSBURG, West Germany, Sept. 1 (AP)—A 60-year-old balloonist fell to his death today after being yanked aloft by a runaway balloon.

Augsburg police said Martin Jaeger was filling balloons with hydrogen gas before a competition when he noticed a nearby balloon had come loose from its moorings and started to rise.

They said Mr. Jaeger grabbed an anchor rope in an attempt to hold the balloon but it pulled him into the air. Witnesses said he tried to climb into the balloon's basket but his strength failed and he fell about 800 feet to his death.

Woman Balloonist Injured

TREDDINGTON, England, Sept. 1 (AP)—Christine Turnbull, 23-year-old balloon pilot—one of two such women pilots in the world—suffered serious injuries today in a 40-foot fall from a balloon that ripped from its moorings in a gust of wind.

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PHILADELPHIA STORY—Police line up Black Panther suspects after a series of weekend street gun battles in which nine policemen were shot, one of whom died. The suspects above were captured when police crashed into a Panther headquarters.

## Medical Tests for Miss Atkins

## Trial of Manson Is Put Off for Second Day

By Douglas E. Kneeland

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Susan Denise Atkins, a co-defendant in the murder trial of Charles M. Manson, underwent further medical tests today.

Since she was unable to be in the courtroom, Superior Court Judge Charles H. Older called off the trial for the second day in a row. He also cancelled last Friday's afternoon session, when the 22-year-old Miss Atkins first com-

plained of pains in her right side, back and neck.

Although no official medical reports on her condition have been made public, Daye Shinn, counsel for Miss Atkins, said that a doctor had found over the weekend that she was suffering from an ovarian cyst.

Miss Atkins, Manson, 35, and another member of his "hippie family," Patricia Krenwinkel, 21, are each charged with seven counts of murder and one of

conspiracy in connection with the slaying on Aug. 9, 1969, of Sharon Tate, the actress, and four other persons at her home and the killing the following day of Mr. and Mrs. Leo LaBianca. A third Manson follower, Leslie Van Houten, 20, is being tried only in the LaBianca deaths.

Despite the cancellation of today's court session, the judge opened a hearing on complaints of the three young women defendants about their treatment at the Sybil Brand Institute for Women, a county jail.

Paul Fitzgerald, a defense attorney, said that their principal complaint was that they had to meet prospective witnesses in the visitors' room at the jail. He argued that since a two-day telephone connection was the only means of communicating through a glass partition in the room it was impossible for an attorney, a prisoner and a prospective witness to hold a three-way conversation.

Harold B. Cramer, chief of the jail division of the Los Angeles county sheriff's department, testified that the three women had been deprived of the use of the jail's attorney's room because prospective witnesses had passed them contraband.

Judge Older said he would inspect the partition in the visitors' room today and continue the hearing tomorrow.

## Man Whose Dog Died on Flight Hacks Airliner With Ax in Miami

MIAMI, Sept. 1 (AP)—A man who, police say, blamed Eastern Air Lines for the death of his champion Irish wolfhound walked up to an Eastern jet yesterday and chopped 18 holes in its underbelly with an ax, airport officers said.

Deputy James Touchton said that Thomas William Brown, 38, recently had shipped the dog aboard an Eastern flight. The dog, valued by Mr. Brown at \$30,000, died in transit and Mr. Brown blamed faulty ventilation aboard the airplane, the deputy said.

Mr. Brown had been trying to get reimbursement from the airline, the deputy said.

Airport police said that Mr. Brown walked out on the ramp as the plane was unloading passengers and crew and began chopping near the nose wheel. He worked his way back as far as the cargo loading doors halfway down the fuselage, walking along the ground and wielding the ax above his head.

The plane was a Boeing-727 that had just arrived from New York.

Mr. Brown also threw a can of black enamel at the plane, splattering it over the cockpit area, police said. The ax slashed through cables and hydraulic lines, grounding the plane, officers said.

An airline spokesman could give no estimate of the dollar damage to the three-engine jet airliner. A federal marshal took Mr. Brown into custody and FBI agents questioned him. He was charged with destruction of an aircraft and held under \$100,000 bond.

## U.S. Airlines Begin to Trim In-Flight Movie Programs

By Peter Watson

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Those luxurious in-flight films instituted by the major American airlines during the affluent 1960s may well become the next casualty of the austere 1970s.

Already, American Airlines has announced cutbacks. Trans World Airlines and United Air Lines say that they may follow suit.

All three carriers spend individually from \$4 million to \$6 million a year on the films, collecting little in the way of offsetting revenues.

Each showed a net loss in their operating statements for the first six months of 1970. TWA led the way with a deficit of \$44.5 million, followed by United with a \$20.7-million loss and American with a \$17-million deficit.

American Outback announced that it would eliminate movies during periods of minimal passenger interest in an apparent attempt to ease the earnings deficit. So, effective Sept. 14, all in-flight films now shown after 10 p.m. and before noon will be dropped. About 18 of the 175 daily American flights featuring films will be affected.

Although TWA already does not show films after 10 p.m., the airline has apparently set Oct. 1 as the deadline for a decision on whether to follow American in cancelling morning shows. In 1961, TWA initiated in-flight films and now has about 115 daily flights featuring them.

For its part, United says that it will follow TWA's lead. United shows films on about 107 of its 1,900 daily flights and about 35 of these would be affected by acceptance of American's new policy.

Pan American Airlines, which had over \$19 million in losses in the first half of the year, is also waiting to see what the other airlines do.

© Los Angeles Times

## O'Brien Cites Labor Policy Of Democrats

Rebuts Meany Over Link to 'Extremists'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—"I certainly do not intend to allow extremists to take over the Democratic party," Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien said yesterday.

Mr. O'Brien, in a statement responding to comments by AFL-CIO President George Meany during an interview said he agrees with Mr. Meany that extremists in Democratic ranks have the potential to alienate voters "but they do not speak for the Democratic party. They speak for themselves."

Mr. Meany said the Democratic party has disintegrated and "it has almost got to be the party of the extremists insofar as these so-called liberals or New Lefts, or whatever you want to call them, have taken over the Democratic party."

He declared that this trend is alienating many voters in the AFL-CIO.

"The Democratic party," Mr. O'Brien said, "traditionally has been a rallying point for the working men and women of America and that is no different today."

He Cites Gains

"We believe that members of organized labor have gained and will continue to gain much more from the Democratic party when it comes to the nation's economy, education, health care, Social Security, consumer protection, conservation, pollution control and a host of other issues," he added.

"The Democratic party has always fought for the laboring man, for his right to organize, his right to bargain with management and his right to better working conditions. The Republican party has always sided with the special interests of big business."

"We agree with Mr. Meany that continued inflation and rising unemployment caused by the policies of the Nixon administration are badly hurting millions of Americans throughout our country," Mr. O'Brien said.

## Big-3 U.S. Car Makers Offer Union \$2.5 Billion Package

DETROIT, Sept. 1 (UPI)—The big three car manufacturers today offered the United Auto Workers union a three-year contract that included the richest economic package in their history and which would cost the industry more than \$2.5 billion in wage increases alone.

Douglas Fraser, head of the union's Chrysler department, immediately labeled the offer "ridiculous."

"The offer contains none of the elements that we asked," Mr. Fraser said. "Unless their offer is changed dramatically, we are on a collision course."

AT&T Asks FCC For Right to Lay An Atlantic Cable

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—American Telephone and Telegraph Co. has asked the Federal Communications Commission for speedy approval of a plan to lay another \$86 million transatlantic cable capable of handling 825 telephone calls simultaneously.

R. R. Hough, president of the company's long-lines department, said the cable is needed quickly because of a 43 percent increase in calls across the Atlantic in the past year and in order to maintain a balance between cable and satellite facilities for economy and reliability.

Mr. Hough projected the need for transatlantic circuits of all kinds from 1,975 currently to 2,100 in 1972, 3,500 in 1975 and nearly 4,700 in 1980.

The cable would plunge under the ocean at Green Hill, R. I., and stretch along the bottom to Penmarch, France, where it would emerge and connect by land line to Germany.

It would be constructed and owned by ATT, the French Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and the Deutsche Bundespost in Germany. Other American international communications firms could participate if they wished.

## King's Slayer Asserts Plea Of Guilty Was Involuntary

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 1 (UPI).

Convicted assassin James Earl Ray contended today that he had been denied "due process" of law before he was scheduled to go on trial, told him that "if I stuck with them [James and Ray], I would be barbaric."

In a long, rambling typewritten affidavit, Ray said attorney Percy Foreman had urged him to plead guilty because he already had been convicted by pretrial publicity. He said Mr. Foreman promised him a pardon "after two or three years, through the office of John J. Hanes, a Nashville lawyer mentioned as a possible member of the defense team."

Ray said Mr. Foreman told him the prosecution "had promised a witness considerable reward money" to testify against him. Convinced he would get one trial, and no attention from an appellate court, Ray said he decided "I didn't want the one trial faked."

"Considering I had no other choice, at the time, I tentatively agreed to enter a guilty plea to a technical charge of homicide," he wrote.

Ray was sentenced to 99 years in prison on March 10, 1969, after pleading guilty to the April 4, 1968, assassination of the civil rights leader. He began immediate efforts to have his guilty plea overturned and to gain a new trial.

The state filed a motion for dismissal of Ray's petition for review of his plea and sentence. Ray's seven-page affidavit, replete with misspelled words, was in answer to that motion.

Ray told of troubles he had with a series of lawyers who represented him. He said his original lawyer, Arthur Hanes Jr., had refused to let him take the stand, although he wanted to, and that he felt author William Bradford Huie, his biographer, relayed everything he

learned about the case to the FBI. Ray said Mr. Foreman, who came to see him for the first time two days before he was scheduled to go on trial, told him that "if I stuck with them [James and Ray], I would be barbaric."

"I favored taking the witness stand because I had testimony to give which I didn't want the prosecution to know of until as late as possible so there would be no time to alter records, such as phone numbers," he said. "Mr. Hanes turned down this request, saying why give testimony away when we can sell it."

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## Kennan View of Summit Parley

## Russians Got '61 Impression Of Kennedy as 'Not Forceful'

By Michael T. Kaufman

WALTHAM, Mass., Sept. 1 (NYT).—The Russians came away from the 1961 summit conference with an impression of President John F. Kennedy as "a tongue-tied young man" who lacked force, according to George F. Kennan.

In a wide-ranging taped appraisal of the late President, Mr. Kennan, a Soviet expert and former ambassador, said the impression conveyed by the youthful President probably encouraged the Soviet Union to send missiles to Cuba.

The tapes, whose transcripts cover 217 pages, were made on March 23, 1965. They take the form of an interview, with Mr. Kennan being asked questions by the late Prof. Louis Fischer, a former member of the Institute for Advanced Study, in Princeton, N.J.

The recollections are among the material being released by the John F. Kennedy Library that is being temporarily housed at the Federal Records Center here.

In general, Mr. Kennan indicates in the tapes how he observed the President's growing grasp and command of his job. But he says that after the Vienna meeting, early in Mr. Kennedy's term, he was "disappointed."

Mr. Kennan was called from his ambassadorial post in Yugoslavia to Paris to read the verbatim account of the summit exchange.

"I felt that he had not acquitted himself well on this occasion and that he permitted Khrushchev to say many things which should

have been challenged right there on the spot," Mr. Kennan said in the tapes.

He went on to say that the president was feeling his way and preferred to let the premier talk without rebutting. He added:

"I think this was a mistake and I think it definitely misled Khrushchev. I think Khrushchev failed to realize on that occasion what a man he was up against."

Asked by Prof. Fischer if this image of the then-new President had not "encouraged an aggressive spirit on the part of the Soviets," Mr. Kennan replied:

"I think so. I think they thought this is a tongue-tied young man, not forceful, who doesn't have any ideas of his own. They felt that they could get away with something." Mr. Kennan agreed that the President's behavior at Vienna, "in effect, although not deliberately," trapped the Russians and that by the fall of 1962, during the Cuban missile crisis, the President's image at Vienna was altered.

"I thought this was masterful, and I think they realized, too, how well this was handled," the former ambassador said of Mr. Kennedy's leadership in that period of tension.

In yet another reference to Mr. Kennedy's attitude at the time of the Vienna meeting, Mr. Kennan said the President and some of his advisers were "bothered by the strong anti-Communist sentiment in Congress."



George F. Kennan

"The terrible difficulty here was that it seems in those years as though there was a certain political dividend always to be reaped here at home, in terms of internal politics, by a strong and flamboyant anti-Communist demonstrative posture," Mr. Kennan said.

## Women's Lib Gains Point With Navy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Seaman Anna Flores, 33, a Dallas WAVE who sued the Navy last month for trying to oust her from the service because she became pregnant while unmarried, will be allowed to remain on active duty.

The Navy said yesterday she will be retained on active duty and that this incident should not affect her future eligibility for duty assignments, promotions or re-enlistment for which she is qualified. In her suit the WAVE accused the Navy of applying a double standard by treating men who get women pregnant differently than women who get pregnant.

## Labor Party Board Blames Polls, Not Wilson, for Loss

By Paul Hofmann

LONDON, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The Labor party's National Executive Committee, in a report today on the defeat in the general election last June, avoided pinning the blame on Harold Wilson, the former prime minister, and exonerated the pollsters.

However, other party documents, also published today, indicated that left-wing groups in the rank and file were preparing to attack Mr. Wilson and other party leaders at the Labor party's forthcoming conference in Blackpool.

A motion submitted by the party committee of Reading, an industrial city west of London, asserted that the election defeat was caused by, among other things, "too much emphasis during the campaign on personalities, leading to complacency and overconfidence."

This was understood as a thinly disguised move for a conference vote of censure against Mr. Wilson, who has remained the party's leader in Parliament. Some other motions also sounded critical of the Wilson leadership, while yet others expressed thanks to him and the Labor government.

Revolts Doubled. Mr. Wilson himself, in a British Broadcasting Corporation radio interview last week, appeared to take it for granted that his party leadership would not be questioned and that the Blackpool conference would not be "hostile."

The conference, to be held from Sept. 28 to Oct. 2, would not put the election defeat under the microscope, Mr. Wilson suggested. "There is no postmortem when there is no body," he said.

In the interview, Mr. Wilson also insisted that he still thought that June was the right date to call the election.

Earlier, George Brown, the former foreign secretary who was deputy leader of the party until he lost his seat in the House of Commons in the election, had said that Mr. Wilson made a mistake in setting the election date when he did. In a BBC television interview, Mr. Brown, who has still to choose a title as a new member of the House of Lords, also declared himself convinced that Mr. Wilson would retain the party leadership.

Swing Anticipated. Today's report, to be submitted to the Blackpool conference, recalled that opinion polls taken some months before the election had indicated a heavy swing against Labor and that "a striking change took place during the campaign, the polls anticipating an even heavier swing back to Labor."

The report observed: "The eventual result showed how wrong were these anticipations and indicates how little trust should be placed in the findings of the pollsters, particularly when they stop short of a couple of days before polling [election] day."

Important reasons for the election defeat may be revealed, the report said, when questionnaires sent to Labor candidates and party workers are evaluated.

Appeal to Unions. LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath today sought trade union help in halting



Harold Wilson

Britain's wave of crippling wildcat strikes threatening to close down the nation's automobile industry. But Labor leaders warned against any move to curb union rights.

Mr. Heath was meeting Victor Feather, general secretary of the Trades Union Council, and his top aides as a strike by nearly 40,000 men virtually crippled the automobile industry.

## 2 U.S. Pilots Charged In Lyons Over Drugs

LYONS, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Two American flyers were charged here yesterday with carrying illegal firearms and breaking the French anti-drug laws.

Al Demons, 30, and August Males, 34, both from Miami, were detained two days ago after customs officers claimed they found 605 pounds of hashish in their tourist aircraft. Police closed in as the two men were apparently heading for the United States after flying from Turkey.

## Senators Get a Report

## Man and His Environment: Peril of Metal Poisoning

By Bill Kovach

BRATTLEBORO, Vt. (NYT).—Pollution and food processing are bathing man's body with a combination of metals and the accumulation is killing him, according to an expert on human physiology.

Dr. Henry A. Schroeder, director of the Trace Element Laboratory of Dartmouth Medical School, told a Senate subcommittee, and repeated in an interview in his laboratory here, that in pollution and food processing science and the public have "hit on the major killers."

Dr. Schroeder listed five metals—cadmium, lead, nickel, cobalt, beryllium and antimony—as the most dangerous forms of pollution. He said their danger has been overshadowed by public concern for less dangerous environmental poisons.

"I must emphasize," Dr. Schroeder told the Senate panel, "that environmental pollution by toxic metals is a much more serious and much more insidious problem than is pollution by organic substances such as pesticides, weed killers, sulphur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and other gross contaminants of air and water."

30 Years of Research. The reason for his concern stems from 30 years of research into the use and abuse of trace metals in animal bodies. This research has made him a recognized authority in the field. "Most organic substances are degradable (capable of being broken down by natural processes)," Dr. Schroeder says. "Once we control their use, they will leave little or no residue. 'But no metal is degradable. Once they are dug from the earth, they stay with us, and what we are now accumulating in the environment will be around as long as we are.'"

Seated in a wheelchair (he has muscular dystrophy), Dr. Schroeder refers to mountains of research data and reports from around the world on the effects of trace metals. The most dangerous of these, he says, is cadmium, which, because of structural similarity, replaces zinc in the body. "The zinc is vital in the breakdown of fats in the system. When it is pushed out by cadmium, the system loses its ability to digest these materials, which accumulate in the circulatory system. The result is hypertension, or high blood pressure, and heart disease."

Factor in Hypertension. "Twenty-three million Americans suffer from hypertension," Dr. Schroeder said, "and the evidence is clear that cadmium is a major factor in the disease."

One major source of human cadmium consumption has been traced to soft water that flows through and erodes zinc pipes that have a high cadmium content. This water is usually highly acidic, because it absorbs carbon dioxide and forms carbonic acids. The other major source is refined rice, white flour and white sugar, all of which not only lose necessary zinc in processing but are enriched in their cadmium content.

Lead, the second metal of concern in Dr. Schroeder's list, is toxic, but in a way that is still undefined. Test animals at his laboratories that have been fed lead in amounts equal to that now taken in by humans have their life spans reduced by 20 percent. They also suffer increased infant mortality rates, a higher incidence of abnormal offspring and inability to breed.

"Lead in the form of automobile exhausts from leaded gasoline is issuing from cars at the rate of 300,000 tons a year," Dr. Schroeder said. Tests near his laboratory indicate that along a moderately traveled highway the lead content is high enough to abort a cow grazing on contaminated vegetation. Melted snow in the area has shown as much as five times the amount of lead allowable in potable water. This snow melts into the ground to enter water supplies.

"What I am essentially saying," Dr. Schroeder concluded, "is that we should be sensible about pollution and concentrate on these toxic elements. Until we control them or eliminate them, we are slowly building up a residue of poisons that will not go away."

"Sulphur dioxide is irritating to the human system but seldom deadly," he added. "Once it falls to earth it begins to decompose. But cadmium or lead lies around, waiting to be circulated again and again into human tissue where it can be deadly."

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## Spy Satellite Launched in U.S.

CAPE KENNEDY, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The Air Force launched a spy satellite in secrecy yesterday in an apparent attempt to replace an early warning spacecraft that was stranded in the wrong orbit two months ago.

The new spacecraft, described by the Air Force as an "experimental payload," took off on a two-stage Atlas-Agena rocket. Although the shot was a secret, the rocket was clearly visible on its launch pad during the final hour of the countdown and its climb into space could be seen for several minutes in the cloudless sky. Early warning spacecraft are designed to operate in distant orbits that keep them over one broad area of earth. In such paths, their elaborate array of electronic sensors, is supposed to be able to detect missile launching.

## British Launch Delayed

WOOMERA, Australia, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Launching of Britain's first space satellite has been delayed at least two days, the British Ministry of Technology said yesterday. The reason for the delay was a malfunction in a downrange guidance station, the ministry said.

## Exiled Iranian Said To Escape Assassin

BEIRUT, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Exiled Gen. Tahmasp Bakhtiar, a former Iranian intelligence chief, escaped with wounds an assassination attempt in northern Iraq on Aug. 9, the independent weekly Al-Usbu Al-Arabi (Arab Week) said yesterday.

Gen. Bakhtiar, also former Iranian deputy premier, was on a hunting trip in the Diyala area near the Iranian border, accompanied by an Iraqi bodyguard and Iranian guard, who had been with him for several years, the magazine said. It added that the Iranian guard wounded Gen. Bakhtiar and killed the Iraqi. The Iranian guard was caught by Iraqi border police.

## Sihanouk Backers Evacuate Embassy

PRAGUE, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—A pro-Sihanouk diplomat and his student supporters evacuated the Cambodian Embassy here Sunday, after holding it for two weeks, a Czech Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

Isoup Ghanty, 41, and his student followers left the building Sunday afternoon. They had been holed up by a police blockade for the past 14 days.

Cambodian Ambassador Measeth Chalmormon, who has been conducting embassy affairs from his residence, said the embassy building had been temporarily closed for repairs after a clean-up. He did not know when he would be able to move back in. Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry officials have consistently refused to clarify their government's position towards the Cambodian National Liberation Front, headed by deposed chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk from his exile in Peking.

## Calcutta Police Kill 4 Leftists in Riot

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Police shot four people dead and arrested 50 more when leftist demonstrators attacked them in this capital of turbulent West Bengal yesterday.

One of the demonstrators' demands was for new elections in West Bengal, under direct central government rule from New Delhi since the collapse of the Mandal coalition government during violent unrest last March. But yesterday the Parliament in New Delhi approved a six-month extension of direct rule because of continued violence in the Communist-dominated state.

## Greek Plane Down, 8 Die

JANNINA, Greece, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—A Greek Air Force Dakota crashed today on the slopes of Mount Mitaiki in northwest Greece killing eight people.

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## Francois Mauriac (1885-1970)

By Alden Whitman

A novelist Francoise Mauriac, who died early Tuesday in his home in Paris, sought to probe the darkest recesses of the human psyche. His searching tales, of French middle-class life and of conflicts between the demands of sexuality and those of morality, won him admission to the French Academy at the comparatively early age of 45.

These Dostoevskian narratives also gained him the international renown of a Nobel Prize at 67.

A writer of singular resourcefulness and self-criticism, he ceased to write novels when his imaginative powers flagged (there was, though, one final novel, a good one, published in 1969 after an interval of 15 years), and turned journalist and polemicist. For the last 20 years of his life he was a trenchant critic at large, fashioning weekly articles for the French press on politics, literature and life.

Wildly and often maliciously, he editorialized about whatever and whomever displeased him. Among his more constant targets for many years were those he thought lacking in sufficient understanding of his friend Charles de Gaulle.

In a country where the views of men of letters are taken seriously, Mauriac's "Bleu-Notes," as he called his opinion columns, had an enormous readership. Indeed, he was better known for these in his late years than he was for his novels.

The columns, written in impeccable style, often created shockwaves. Although Mauriac was in general a conservative, he made common cause with those who protested French tortures in Algeria; the death sentences of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, executed in the United States; Soviet spies; the American war in Vietnam; and a long list of similar acts.

Dismisses Co-Religionists

It was a measure of his talent and his integrity that he retained the respect of his adversaries however much he may have dismayed them.

Among those often dismayed were his co-religionists. A staunch Roman Catholic, he nonetheless followed an independent secular line. He was, for example, an eloquent opponent of Francisco Franco; a hero to many Catholics. His novels, too, brought slight comfort to conservatives in the church, and some even smelled heresy in them.

Mauriac produced 23 novels, the bulk of them between 1921 and 1941. "Every one," according to Prof. Henri Peyre of Yale, "is a fresh attempt and an adventure into the unknown." They all dealt with some aspect of the problem of evil.

"I was and am worried by the problem of evil and the problem of grace," Mauriac told this reporter, who visited him at his country estate near



Bordeaux in the spring of 1967. Speaking in his characteristically husky voice (the result of the removal of one of his vocal cords), Mauriac, despite the notion that he was a Catholic novelist, "I am a novelist who is a Catholic," he insisted. "With the aid of a certain gift for creating atmosphere, I have tried to make the Catholic universe of evil palpable, tangible, odorous. If theologians provide an abstract idea of the sin, I gave him flesh and blood."

### His Themes

Mauriac wrote of such matters as the disintegration of an arranged marriage; of a son distorted by his mother's destructive love; of a bored and suffering wife who tried unsuccessfully to poison her husband; of a father and son who shared a lust for the same woman.

In virtually every instance the sinners were unaware of the gravity of their actions and thoughts; and in virtually every case the sinners received, or seemed about to get, the gift of grace at the last moment.

Mauriac, who wrote with classic stylistic fluidity, had the capacity for making the dark motives and lustful passions of his characters exceedingly real, which prompted his friend Andre Gide to suggest that his novels committed the sins they appeared to denounce.

But Mauriac, under his patina of gaiety, was an intensely serious and devout man. This was to a large extent the result of his unusual upbringing: "He was born at Bordeaux on Oct. 11, 1885, the youngest of five children of a prosperous and landed middle-class family. One of his three brothers became a physician, one a lawyer, and one a priest."

The elder Mauriac, an anticlerical unbeliever, died when Francoise was 13 months old and the boy was reared by his passionately pious mother.

Admirer of Pascal

Liking solitude, he was a meditative youth whose favorite writer was Blaise Pascal, the religious philosopher who pictured human nature in stark terms. After completing his secondary studies at Bordeaux, the

young Mauriac went to Paris to prepare for a career in paleontology and medieval archeology. But carrying within him ardent memories of Bordeaux and of the human desires, conflicts and temptations that he had observed, he left school to become a writer.

One of his earliest essays, a defense of Baudelaire's "Les Fleurs du Mal" against Catholic critics, prefigured Mauriac's later individualism in secular matters. Yet, he once said, he belonged to "the race of those who, born into Catholicism, realize on the verge of manhood that they can never break away from it, that they are not free to leave or come back to the fold."

Most critics agree that Mauriac's first masterpiece was "Le Scelerat" (The Scoundrel), published in 1922, the novel dealt with the arranged marriage of a hideously ugly but wealthy man to a husky peasant girl. Told with pity and satire, the spare narrative projected his author into the front ranks of French writers.

In that brief, inhumanly hard novel, all the greatness of Mauriac's art is already fully developed," Prof. Peyre said.

More Masterpieces

In the next 10 years Mauriac produced four other masterpieces, each adding to his fame. He composed them, as he did all his works, first in longhand, then dictating this draft to a secretary and finally revising the typed copy. He divided his time between Paris and Malsargues, his family estate overlooking the Gironde outside Bordeaux, where he could write in contemplation and among the people he knew best.

His other novels were "Gentrix" (1923), which told of a maternal love driven to tyrannical excess; "Le Desert de l'Amour" ("The Desert of Love"), published in 1925, which recounted the dreams of a father and son, each pilgrim in the wasteland of love, for a woman of a certain reputation; "Therese Desqueyroux" (1927), whose heroine seeks unsuccessfully to poison her husband; and "Le Viper" ("The Viper") issued in 1932, in which the theme of passion for money is elaborated. "Viper's

Tangle," according to Prof. Peyre, "ranks among the most masterly novels of the century." One result of these novels was their author's election to the French Academy in 1933. He liked to say that he was chosen because "they believed me fatally ill of a throat cancer," adding:

"They love vacant seats and all the excitement that goes with elections."

Mauriac was on good personal terms with the leading intellectuals of his age, including Gide and Jean-Paul Sartre, with neither of whose philosophies he agreed. Yet when Gide died, Mauriac wrote:

"I don't know whether Gide is in heaven or hell. But wherever he is, it must be very interesting."

As for Sartre, "We got along like a cat and a dog, but he is a very fine man, nonetheless."

It was Sartre who, in the opinion of many critics, pointed out the chief weakness of Mauriac's novels: the lack of freedom of his characters. This element of predestination led Sartre to say: "God is no artist. Neither is Mauriac."

And Sartre went on: "What he says about his characters is like Holy Writ. He explains them, he classifies them, he condemns them against any appeal. He has the point of view of God Himself."

By the time the Nobel Prize was awarded him in 1953, specifically for his novels, he was primarily a commentator on public affairs. His hero was De Gaulle ("As soon as I knew him I was with him") and his theme was the importance of a French national identity.

Toward the close of his life, with about 100 books to his credit, Mauriac sometimes wondered if he had lived too long. Sitting in his living room at Malsargues he confided to a visitor:

"I was brought up and lived in another world. As a child I did not know the cinema or electricity. I knew the old values. This is not my age. I am here as a stranger in this new world of the atomic bomb."

"We live in a polluted world now. The future is very, very black because these times sin against nature. Man should turn back to simple values."

"We live in a polluted world now. It is time for me to go. The future is very, very

black because these times sin against nature . . ."

## Cheap Laser Developed at Bell's Labs

### Major Role Envisaged In Communications

MURRAY HILL, N. J., Sept. 1 (UPI).—A low-cost, pocket-sized infrared laser operated on battery power has been developed and may be ready for commercial use within two or three years, a Bell Telephone Laboratories announcement said.

The laser, developed by Bell scientists here, is the first of its kind and may play a significant role in communications, spokesmen for the scientists said.

Bell introduced the new device to the public yesterday at a news conference as reliable and versatile, operable continuously at room temperature on flashlight batteries. A single, high-frequency light beam produced by the laser, the scientists said, could carry hundreds of thousands of telephone calls, television signals or other communication messages at low cost.

Future Use Seen

Although such a capacity is not needed yet, the scientists said, the laser will be useful years from now, when rapid-speed computer conversions are in wider use, when picture phones are installed in great numbers and when all communications needs outpace capabilities.

The laser (acronym for "light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation") is a device that converts electric current into light, then channels that light through a filter (often a ruby) that selects and aligns beams of a uniform wavelength into a high-intensity, unbroken ray of pure light.

This beam of light can be focused on objects of microscopic size and is so powerful it can vaporize a diamond.

Lasers have been used experimentally in brain surgery, to weld detached retinas and, by bouncing them off the moon, to make precise measurements of distance.

Existing lasers are bulky, fragile, short-lived and expensive. Bell's new miniature laser, the company said, when perfected will be as small as a cigarette lighter, capable of lasting a lifetime and cost only a few dollars.

Japan Won't Try Transplant MD

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (AP).—The supreme prosecutor's office decided yesterday against indicting Japan's first human heart transplant surgeon on a charge that he committed murder in the operation.

A complaint was brought against Dr. Juro Wada by several groups, including doctors who said the transplant was unnecessary. "Because of lack of evidence to support the complaints" the prosecutor dropped the case.

Dr. Wada performed Japan's only heart transplant on Aug. 6, 1968, replacing the defective heart of Nobuo Yonemura, 18, with one taken from Yoshinaka Yamasuchi, 21, who drowned in an accident. The recipient died 83 days after the operation, but Dr. Wada said the death was not connected with the transplant.

## Plastic Heart Ready in Madrid For Placing in Man's Body

MADRID, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Argentine heart surgeon Salvador Lloia disclosed today that a team of scientists is ready in Madrid with a newly designed artificial heart which could be installed permanently in a human patient.

The doctors hope to implant the plastic heart—which has a portable power supply the size of a small suitcase—in a patient before the end of this year. The team will start experiments next month during which it will put the plastic hearts in live calves once a week.

The new project is the work of a team belonging to the Texas Heart Institute at Houston, which has been carrying out most of its research in Madrid this summer under a cooperation agreement between the institute and the Spanish government.

Dr. Lloia and his brother Domingo began research on artificial hearts in 1959 at Cordoba, Argentina, and have been working at the Houston institute with U.S. heart surgeon Denton Cooley.

My brother Domingo is the designer of the artificial heart, and the model we are using in this new project has been perfected in my laboratory here in Madrid," Dr. Salvador Lloia said.

The portable power supply, which means that a patient would be able to walk from one place to another carrying his little suitcase," was designed by an American scientist at the Houston center, Dr. Carlos Martin.

Previous artificial hearts have been designed only for interim periods, before transplantation of human hearts. The new project aims at giving a patient a permanent plastic heart for the first time, Dr. Lloia explained.

Advantages of the artificial heart are that it has no rejection problem, no ethical or moral problems, can be made available in unlimited quantities in any size, stored indefinitely, and can be kept on hand at hospitals all over the world, Dr. Lloia said.

He did not give technical details of the portable power supply, but said it weighs about seven or eight pounds.

### Victorian Complaint

MELBOURNE, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—The Victorian State Department will prosecute the Australian branch of London-based Penguin Books for publishing the American comic sex novel "Forty-two Complaints," it announced after police had seized 400 copies of the book. Penguin has printed in Australia 55,000 copies of the novel by Philip Roth to circumvent a government obscenity ban on its import.

## India Would End Maharaja Status

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Scores of India's former princely rulers and their princesses watched from public galleries today as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi presented to parliament a controversial bill to stop the use of Maharaja titles and to force government payments to them.

Mrs. Gandhi offered discussions on the bill in the House of the People saying the abolition of the privy purses, and privileges of the former rulers symbolized "the momentum of social change in the country."

The bill seeks to amend the nation's constitution to do away with the purses and privileges, which include custom-free import of personal goods, free medical treatment in government hospitals, fishing and shooting rights and the maharaja titles.

The bill seeks to amend the nation's constitution to do away with the purses and privileges, which include custom-free import of personal goods, free medical treatment in government hospitals, fishing and shooting rights and the maharaja titles.

French Youth Burns Self

JUVISY, France, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—An 18-year-old youth died yesterday after pouring gasoline over his clothes and setting them alight. He was shouting: "Long live liberty," police reported. More than 20 persons have died by self-immolation in France this year.

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### Obituaries

## Agnes Meyer, Educator-Newswoman, Dies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Agnes E. Meyer, 83, pioneer woman journalist, social worker and philanthropist, died today at her country home, Seven Springs Farm, near Mt. Kisco, N.Y.

Mrs. Meyer was the widow of Eugene Meyer, chairman of the board of the Washington Post Co. and mother of Katharine Graham, the present publisher of the Post.

Her own career in journalism began in 1907, after her graduation from Barnard College, when she became the first woman reporter ever hired by the New York Sun.

Encouraged by Dewey

It was at Barnard that she met the philosopher John Dewey. He encouraged her love of freedom and her intuitive drive toward self-development through his teaching that freedom is in reality the power to change one's disposition and character by intelligent choice and discrimination.

Mrs. Meyer retired from active newspaper work after her 1910 marriage to Mr. Meyer, a millionaire investment banker. But in 1923, Mr. Meyer bought The Washington Post and Mrs. Meyer began writing articles for the newspaper on health, education and social problems. Mr. Meyer died in 1929.

In her later years, she took a vigorous interest in politics, public education, social justice and philanthropy.

In 1959, she urged that women of the world convene an all-female peace conference at Geneva to demand that "primitive and predatory males" curb the nuclear arms race.

Wrote Four Books

Mrs. Meyer was the author of four books, "Chinese Painting as Reflected in the Thought and Art of Li Lung-mien," "Journey through China," a report of social conditions in wartime America, "Out of These Rocks," her autobiography published in 1963; and "Education for a New Morality," a call for a new approach to education based on the scientific method.

She translated two books by her close friend, Thomas Mann, "The Coming Victory of Democracy," and "Standards and Values."

del, along with copies of their manuscripts that she owned were presented to Yale University in 1967. Both authors wrote to her on the progress of their literary works and their philosophical and political beliefs.

She received appointments to various commissions and delegations by five Presidents, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson.

Barnard Trustee

Mrs. Meyer served as a trustee of Barnard College, the Library of Congress, Trust Board and the Board of Trustees of the District Public Library. She was chairman of the District Audition Commission that made initial plans for a concert hall and opera house in Washington's Foggy Bottom. She was a director of U.S. Industries, Inc., established by the International Association of Machinists to ease the impact of automation on displaced workers.

In addition to Mrs. Graham, survivors include her son, Dr. Eugene Meyer, 42, of Baltimore, two daughters, Mrs. Pare Lorentz of Armonk, N.Y., and Mrs. William Epstein of Scarsdale, N.Y., 12 grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. Another daughter, Florence Homolka, of Los Angeles, died in 1962.

Byers A. Burlingame

SOUTHERN BEND, Ind., Sept. 1 (UPI).—Byers A. Burlingame, 70, president of the Studebaker Corp., died Sunday while vacationing at the family cottage at Rondeau Park, Ontario.

Mr. Burlingame was named president of Studebaker, one of the oldest names in the automotive field, in 1953. The company left the automotive field after 64 years in 1968.

Mary (Polly) Randolph

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Mary (Polly) Randolph, 81, who served as social secretary for two First Ladies in the White House during the 1930s, died Aug. 24 at a convalescent home.

Miss Randolph was secretary to Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and accompanied her to the White House in 1923 when Mr. Coolidge became President upon the death of Warren G. Harding. There she remained for seven years, also serving Mrs. Herbert Hoover, when the

Hoovers took over the executive mansion.

Georges Gombault

PARIS, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Veteran French journalist Georges Gombault, 88, died at a clinic yesterday in Evian.

Mr. Gombault, whose son Charles is managing editor of the Paris daily France Soir, was a parliamentary correspondent for 33 years.

In June, 1940, he opposed the armistice with Nazi Germany and went to London where, with a friend, Pierre Comert, and his son Charles, he founded the Free French newspaper France.

Lenin Order for Voronov

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Gennady Voronov, 60, member of the Soviet Politburo and premier of the Russian Federation, was awarded the Order of Lenin yesterday for services to party and state, Tass said.

## Bishop Walsh Returns to U.S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Gamb and shaky after 12 years in jail in China, the Most Rev. James E. Walsh returned to the United States last night and said that his heart "is still in China."

The 79-year-old Roman Catholic bishop, who first went to China as a Maryknoll missionary in 1918, had not been in the United States since 1948.

He arrived on a flight from Rome where he had been received by Pope Paul VI.

Bishop Walsh went to the Maryknoll world headquarters and seminary in Westchester County near Ossining, where he had been ordained in 1915.

A Maryknoll spokesman said that the bishop would probably remain at the headquarters for about two weeks to rest before going to visit relatives in Maryland.

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## Fair Trial

When Ronnie McLucas was found guilty of conspiracy to murder, his attorney commented: "I believe they gave a black revolutionary a fair trial." This will doubtless be disputed by the Black Panthers and their white allies, but it seems amply justified by the facts. It is also an implied but quite pointed rebuke to those who, in the turmoil that preceded the opening of the case, doubted whether such a fair trial was possible for a black revolutionary anywhere in the United States.

Indeed, quite apart from the conduct of the trial itself, the atmosphere surrounding it was not vindictive, despite gruesome testimony to the torture and murder of Laex Rackley, himself a Black Panther. Whatever extra-judicial manifestations there were came from those who exchanged cries of "Power to the people" with the defendant in the courtroom, and paraded outside with placards denouncing the trial as a "racist frame-up."

There are other trials to follow in the Rackley case, trials whose implications are more serious in that the prosecution will seek to involve leaders of the Black Panther movement in the conspiracy. Tensions may well mount again. But the simplistic cry of "Free the Black Panthers" which enlisted so much emotional sympathy among white radicals has been demonstrated to be a

slogan that is valid only in a truly revolutionary context.

That is to say, murder has been done, and there is at least a prima facie case that it was committed as an act of political discipline, wholly outside the law. The state, and the society it represents, has an obligation to determine who was responsible for that act. To demand anything else is to call upon society to abdicate its responsibility. The McLucas trial showed that society could discharge its obligation with fairness and discrimination: McLucas, after prolonged and earnest deliberation by the jury, was acquitted of three of the charges against him. There is no reason to assume that succeeding trials in the case will be conducted less responsibly; unhappily, there is also no reason to hope that the supporters of the accused will be any more responsible.

In the United States, the expression of revolutionary opinions is free. The commission of revolutionary acts is subject to lawful restraint and, if necessary, punishment. Both of the conditions have to be maintained in a free society—or it will no longer be free. Laex Rackley found that out, painfully and fatally. It would be well if all Americans who respond facetiously to such slogans as "Power to the people" should ask themselves: "What people? How many of them? Power to do what—and how?"

## Mr. Agnew 'Shows the Flag'

In recent decades vice-presidential travel abroad has often been the diplomatic equivalent of "showing the flag." It has served to reassert American interest in a threatened area or to reassure client states at a nervous moment. But sometimes its purposes have been much more political than diplomatic.

Spiro Agnew's six-day caravan through Asia to re-explain the Nixon doctrine conformed to this pattern. It may have done more to confuse than to clarify American intentions in the Far East, but it did launch the Vice-President on this fall's electioneering in a cloud of headlines, all designed to lend a patina of authenticity to the evidences of administration "success." Mr. Agnew went to Asia to find.

In Seoul, hours of "hard bargaining" between the Vice-President and President Park of South Korea failed to produce a communiqué on the linkage between American funds for modernization of the Korean Army and the withdrawal of American troops. Mr. Agnew's own statement that plans to withdraw 20,000 troops this year represented only a first step toward withdrawal of all 64,000 American troops in South Korea, five years brought a White House disclaimer. "At this time there are no plans or intentions to draw down additional forces," said a presidential spokesman.

Only a few days before the Agnew trip began, a high White House official said a careful study had convinced the administration that a modernized South Korean Army,

backed up by the United States forces left after the planned withdrawal of 20,000 men, would be capable of repelling any threat short of a full-scale joint assault by North Korea and Communist China. The American message to South Korea, as defined by this White House official, was that removing the 20,000 Americans now would make it easier to induce Congress to keep the remaining American troops in Korea. All that was left of that message after the Agnew visit was a smoke bomb.

The smoke was just as thick over Cambodia as the Vice-President explained and re-explained what administration policy was in that battleground. His initial statement that it would be "impossible" to withdraw all American combat forces from Vietnam if the Lon Nol government fell to the Communists underwent dilution after dilution. In the end, Mr. Agnew explained that what he meant all along was the timetable for Vietnam withdrawal "might not be as ambitious" as the administration would like if the Communists prevailed in Cambodia.

Now that the Vice-President is on his way home, the White House professes pleasure at his performance abroad. That gratification may be based on something more than is currently in the record. Otherwise, the diplomatic dividends seem decidedly marginal, as against those connected with Mr. Agnew's stumping for Republican candidates this fall.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Soviet-American Cooperation

...The Middle East is only the most urgent example of a principle which has a worldwide significance: That a stable international order requires as its basis an understanding between the two super-powers. The balance of power between them has partially stabilized their own direct relationship but it is not enough. They must move toward active cooperation to prevent or limit all wars if the dangers of an accidental nuclear conflict are to be avoided...

—From the Observer (London).

### Unfettered Fedayeen

All the signs are that Hussein and Nasser have decided to initiate a campaign of limitation using political, policing and occasionally military methods rather than to go all-out to annihilate the guerrillas. After all, there is no hurry about disarming the fedayeen, for the peace talks in New York are only just beginning and for the time being they look more like failing than being a quick success.

Not until there are definite signs of results will there be any urgency about curbing the guerrillas' activities. Until then, the two heads of state will probably aim more at damping down polemics against peaceful solution as far as possible and seeking allies among moderate Palestinians by promising them representation at the talks.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### Russia and West Germany

Russia, to achieve an unprecedented arms and space expenditure and to finance foreign interventions, has not only kept her people short of food but has starved her economy of technology, experts and capital. Having got a grossly one-sided political treaty out of Mr. Brandt, she is now giving him the privilege of making good the defects in her economy due to militarism, imperialism and the repressive and inefficient Communist system. This is misdirected development aid with a vengeance.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 2, 1895

PARIS—The proceedings of the Trades Union Congress, which opens today at Cardiff, will be watched with interest far beyond the British Isles. For it will be the first time that Social "Collectivism" has been able to assert itself officially in connection with English trade union matters. Hitherto the English trade unions have been staunch champions of that individualism which is at the base of every English form of social and political development.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 2, 1890

PARIS—A spirit of exuberance marked the celebration of the Woman Suffrage victory in the United States at the dinner held here last night at the American Women's Club in the Hotel Petrograd. Mrs. Marion Parkhurst of New York presided, and some forty women, representing as many States, were present. The delegates from Wyoming and Tennessee were loudly applauded, as being representatives of the 1st and 36th State to give women the right to vote.



## New Phase in the Paris Talks

By Anatole Shub

PARIS—How to arrange the political future of South Vietnam appears to be emerging as the key issue in the new phase of the Paris peace talks. Involving top-flight American and North Vietnamese negotiators as well as increasing diplomatic activity on the fringes of the deadlocked peace conference.

David Bruce, the new chief U.S. negotiator, arrived here four days ago. While Hanoi's Minister of State Xuan Thuy returned last Wednesday. They will hold their first public meeting Thursday at the 82d formal conference session. Both sides firmly decline all comment on secret talks.

Furthermore, a key South Vietnamese political figure unexpectedly arrived in Paris Tuesday morning, charged with what he described as "a special mission of military interest." He is former general Tran Van Don, retiring chairman of the South Vietnamese Senate Defense Committee and a close associate of Gen. Duong Van "Big" Minh, who has often figured in speculation over a possible "peace government" in Saigon.

Sen. Don said on arrival that he would meet Wednesday with the Saigon delegation to the peace talks, and would remain in Paris "some time" before going via London to the opening of the UN General Assembly in New York, and then to Washington.

Meanwhile, French President Pompidou Tuesday afternoon conferred with René Servoise, France's delegate general in North Vietnam, whose recall from Hanoi had not been previously announced. French diplomats have been active in attempting to promote a neutralist regime in Saigon.

These and other developments appeared to indicate that South Vietnam's political future is becoming the crux of serious negotiations. The question of U.S. military withdrawal, which was equally controversial in the secret talks between U.S. and North Vietnamese negotiators last year, now appears relegated to a secondary role.

This change in emphasis is largely a result of the Nixon administration's "Vietnamization" program, under which U.S. troops are being gradually withdrawn without—thus far—any known quid pro quo from Hanoi or dramatic change on the battlefield.

The North Vietnamese have always insisted that a "correct" political solution in South Vietnam was the precondition for any serious bargaining over the details of mutual troop withdrawal. In effect, Hanoi is asking the United States to change the government in Saigon. Publicly, the demand is for a new "peace cabinet" dedicated to "peace, independence and neutrality," a cabinet which would then negotiate formation of a "provisional coalition government" with the South Vietnamese Communist National Liberation Front.

The United States for its part has often publicly declared that it would not "impose" a change of government in Saigon, and that any change there should be determined by the various South Vietnamese themselves—including President Thieu's representatives, the NLF and perhaps other, presumably neutralist-inclined, groups.

The deadlock of the Paris conference was largely a result of the irreconcilability of these two public positions.

### Private Posture

The private positions of both the United States and Hanoi, during secret talks in early 1969, were somewhat more flexible than their public statements. What Ambassador Bruce and Minister Xuan Thuy will be exploring, therefore, is whether in the changed conditions of autumn 1970 the gap may somehow be bridged, and compromise formulas evolved which might be acceptable to both Saigon and the NLF.

South Vietnamese neutralists, French diplomats and others have suggested that a "broadening" of the Saigon government, even if Gen. Thieu remains president, might satisfy Hanoi's demand for a "peace cabinet." Others have suggested that the vehicle for a political compromise might be the South Vietnamese presidential election scheduled for the fall of 1971, in which a neutralist regime might emerge. During the 18 months of the Paris peace conference, there have also been numerous suggestions of "mixed commissions" to supervise elections in South Vietnam—commissions which might or might not acquire some measure of de facto governmental authority. Hanoi's formal reaction to these and other compromise proposals has yet to become clear, although Mme. Nguyen Thi Binh, foreign minister of the NLF's "provisional government," indicated here earlier

that a Saigon regime led by such figures as Gen. "Big" Minh and Tran Van Don would qualify as a "peace cabinet."

### Key Question

Conference observers believe, however, that the key question is whether Hanoi—whatever it thinks of Thieu, or other Saigon personalities—is prepared to accept the basic political structure of the South Vietnamese Republic and permit (or persuade) the NLF to work within it; through elections, a free press, in parliament, etc.

Ambassador Bruce is therefore considered likely to attempt to persuade Xuan Thuy that the Communist's own interests might be better served if Hanoi accepted the basic South Vietnamese structure now rather than later, when U.S. political leverage on President Thieu will be progressively reduced by the continuing reduction of the U.S. military presence. Conference observers recognize that Hanoi's reaction to this line of argument will be determined by its own view of how favorable the political-military situation in South Vietnam might be after massive U.S. withdrawals.

Observers emphasize, however, that the question of political structure—that is, the basic legitimacy of South Vietnamese political institutions—is paramount. In comparison, the role of individual personalities is not considered decisive. Nor are such current apparent obstacles as the clause in the South Vietnamese Constitution prohibiting a Communist party.

President Nixon and others have often stated that the United States would have no objection to the NLF participating in free South Vietnamese elections, winning parliamentary seats, or even entering the government as a result of such elections. However, both U.S. and South Vietnamese sources here say that one of the problems now is that Hanoi recognizes the NLF to represent only a minority segment of opinion in South Vietnam. One Saigon representative here has even rejected the possibility that his government might have to cooperate in rigging elections to enable the Communists to make a sufficiently respectable showing.

However, it is this possibility that may seem, Hanoi apparently con-

tinues to insist that the United States cooperate in bilaterally determining the shape of a new South Vietnamese government. On the other hand, Ambassador Bruce, on the basis of his long experience as a U.S. envoy in London, Paris, Bonn and elsewhere, is believed to feel that U.S. intervention in the domestic politics of other countries has usually been counterproductive—with all parties ultimately resenting U.S. interference, and ending in any case by resolving their problems among themselves. Therefore, conference observers believe that Xuan Thuy will be told that, while the bilateral talks with Hanoi can explore the possibilities for a compromise political solution, significant decisions can only ultimately be taken as a result of discussions among the contending Vietnamese parties.

Thus far, there has been no clear evidence of Communist willingness to negotiate seriously with Saigon's representatives—either directly, or by transforming the weekly formal four-sided conference into a serious negotiating forum, rather than a propaganda arena. Nevertheless, the Vietnamese adversaries have maintained informal contact through such intermediaries as French diplomats and neutralist figures among the large Vietnamese community in Paris.

One of the primary objects of Bruce's conversations with Xuan Thuy appears to be to find out whether Hanoi is now ready to talk directly with Saigon openly, or privately. The presence here of Tran Van Don may well furnish an indication of whether, in fact, the Communists are ready at this stage to talk with any non-Communist South Vietnamese.

It appears too early to tell how negotiating prospects will be affected by last Sunday's partial senatorial elections in South Vietnam, in which the peace-minded An Quang Buddhist movement made a strong showing. Conceivably, this might help induce President Thieu to broaden his government. Almost certainly, the results will be cited here in further support of Ambassador Bruce's argument that the Communists would have more to gain by participating legally in South Vietnamese political life from the inside than by continuing the war.

## Moscow's New Mood

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW (NYT)—After two years of caution mixed with hostility, Soviet leaders have altered their foreign-policy emphasis and are again stressing the advantages of peaceful coexistence with the capitalist world.

At the same time Moscow appears to be adopting a softer attitude toward Communist China, or at least one involving less investigation. These tactical moves in foreign policy have had a cumulative effect on the mood in the Soviet capital in recent weeks. Officials are somewhat more relaxed among foreigners, and diplomats argue among themselves over the motives behind the "relaxation."

The Russians, in essence, have begun another "peace offensive" that may see a visit to the United Nations in October by Premier Alexei N. Kosygin.

In New York, Mr. Kosygin would undoubtedly make a major speech on the Soviet Union's desire for world peace, for a détente in Europe and Asia, and for a settlement of the Middle East. He would probably hold a series of well-publicized meetings with President Nixon and other government heads assembled for the 26th anniversary of the United Nations Charter.

Part of the reason for the changed mood, and for the rather incoherent articles in the Soviet press about the West and about China these days, can be explained by what the Soviet leaders call "the realities." Things are going very well for Moscow in foreign-policy matters—that is the reality.

The West Germans, in a treaty signed here Aug. 12, gave the Russians what they wanted politically from the leading Western power on the Continent—recognition of the status quo in Europe, and implicit, if not legal, recognition of East Germany's sovereignty.

### Help From Bonn

Bonn may also provide some needed economic help, particularly if Daimler-Benz succeeds in establishing a consortium to build the world's largest truck factory here. The Chinese, who were clearly worrying the Soviet leaders last year, have indicated from pro-

vocative border actions for more than a year.

Greshchinskaya has been "ingrained" and problems with Rumania have been smoothed over. Assured of predominance in Eastern Europe, Moscow can be somewhat indulgent and endorse more direct talks between East and West.

Most important, the Russians now seem confident about the arrangement of a Middle East settlement that will meet the minimum demand of the Arabs: complete Israeli withdrawal from all territory occupied in the 1967 war.

Aside from these "realities," it seems clear that Moscow finds the conciliatory posture much more profitable than a hostile posture. Soviet strategic goals cannot be achieved by force; in fact, tension only works against Soviet interests.

### Consistent Policy

The policy, in the opinion of many Westerners here, has remained strikingly consistent. It includes bringing subtle pressure on the countries of Western Europe to give the Soviet Union a greater role in European affairs. It includes a Middle Eastern situation in which the Russians remain as the principal backer and chief foreign influence on the Arab world. A settlement with China and the eventual disengagement of the U.S. from Southeast Asia are also sought.

Soviet policy toward the U.S. is beset by certain contradictions. Because it is the main source of technological knowledge and the only country that can seriously threaten the security of the Soviet Union, relations with Washington are likely to remain businesslike and, at times, even cordial.

But the United States has also been the chief barrier to Soviet dominance in the world. Crucial to the Kremlin is the fact that the United States is the chief exponent of the anti-Communist ideology. The policy of party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev and his colleagues has clearly been aimed at encouraging forces that would diminish American influence in the world arena and would portray Washington as the war capital and Moscow as the peace capital.

## Russia's Base In the East

By Stanley Karnow

ALMA ATA—Set against a landscape of towering snow-capped peaks, this handsome city is a good place to observe one of the most sensitive sectors of Central Asia—the frontier area between Soviet Kazakhstan and China's Shensi Province.

For this area, once on the ancient trade route that linked China with the West and Europe, has been of utmost strategic significance to the Russians in their dispute with Peking. And, having an unlikely settlement of that dispute, it is bound to be crucial for years to come.

It has long served the Russians as a base in their repeated attempts to suppress the rebellious Central Asian peoples and to suppress their separatist desires.

It adjoins a region of China peopled by Uighurs, Kazakhs and other Moslem peoples who have frequently shown themselves receptive to Soviet blandishments in their efforts to resist Chinese cultural assimilation.

It is within reach of the Chinese nuclear and missile-testing grounds at Lop Nor, an irradiated target for a preemptive strike should the quarrel with Peking tempt the Russians to take real action. It flanks a remote part of China that, because of poor communications, Beijing would find enormously difficult to man and supply in the event of a shooting war with the Soviet Union.

### The Clashes

From April through August of last year, the Russians appear to have taken the initiative in staging a series of clashes with the Chinese at several key points along the Sino-Kazakh border.

The purpose of these clashes was evidently to retaliate for incidents started by the Chinese at the far eastern end of the Sino-Soviet frontier and, at the same time, to dramatize to Peking that Sino-Kazakh is extremely vulnerable to Russian attack.

Though the actual fighting has abated since then, the Kremlin has gone ahead with the creation here in Alma Ata of headquarters for a new "Central Asian Military District" under Gen. Nikolai Geraschenko.

The obvious function of this new regional establishment is to control the growing number of troops that have been moved into Kazakhstan, Kirghizia and Tadzhikistan, the

three Soviet republics bordering on Sino-Kazakh. According to Western estimates, Moscow has roughly 300,000 regular troops deployed in an area around Sino-Kazakh. Chinese strength on the other side consists of four divisions—about 60,000 men—in addition to special frontier and militia units of doubtful ability.

### Chinese Strategy

Should war erupt in this vicinity, Chinese strategy would presumably be to retreat before the Soviet forces and harass them with guerrilla tactics in the huge, rugged Sino-Kazakh wasteland.

The Russians, fully aware that such a struggle would be long and costly, are apparently trying instead to suppress Peking's authority in Sino-Kazakh by encouraging the 1.5 million Uighurs and two million Kazakhs in the area to oppose their Chinese overlords.

Back in 1962, when the schism between Moscow and Peking was beginning to widen, Russian agents then operating in Sino-Kazakh lured 60,000 Moslems to flee into the Soviet Union. Chinese efforts to halt that exodus led to open revolts in some Sino-Kazakh cities.

Since then, employing those refugees as propagandists, two radio stations located here have been beaming broadcasts to Sino-Kazakh designed to stir up Moslem hatred for the Chinese.

These broadcasts stress the theme that Peking is seeking to obliterate Moslem customs and religion. This is somewhat ironic, since Soviet pressure has virtually eliminated Islamic observance here in Alma Ata, formerly an important Moslem center.

It is probable, too, that Soviet Army elements close to the border are aiding Uighur, Kazakh and other Moslem guerrilla bands that are skirmishing against the Chinese inside Sino-Kazakh. These bands, which wander through the mountains, broadcast intermittently from a mobile radio station that calls itself "The Voice of the Partisans."

Though unwilling to disclose the extent of Soviet assistance to these guerrillas, an official here said: "It is only natural that those inside China who are suffering should look to their friends for help."

As in the Far East, Russia reaches of their common border, then, the Russians and Chinese here are locked in a situation that is neither war nor peace but remains nevertheless potentially explosive.

## Letters

### The Doldrums

The Herald Tribune is in the August-in-Paris doldrums. The 20/30 Aug. issue of reporting non-events starts off innocently enough on Page 1 with "No Truce for Cambodia" and "No Interest in South Vietnamese Elections." On Page 2, a jarring jargon: "see either Arabs or Israelis" (if Israel and Arabs don't see Xuan Thuy 60 inches) and on Page 3 two insurance companies do not sell insurance. On Page 5, a jargon of "Naples does not ride again, and on Page 7 Spanish is not spoken in Venice. On Page 9, a jargon: "Naples does not ride again, and on Page 15, Albania does not play Israel.

I hope your staff gets back to work soon.

MONTY ROSSI, Jr.  
Chamberg, Switzerland.

### Dissenter

I am a young woman, born American, and I never knew how badly treated I was until the women's rights militants back home brought it to my attention. I suppose I should feel grateful, for they are helping, it seems, to give me the "right" to have abortions. But all, it would be a great bother to have a lot of pregnant women in the too-holes and on the front lines when girls win the glorious privilege of being drafted—unless, of course, the militants figure out a way to have the men play home and have the babies.

If allowed to in their brave new universe, I'll continue to prefer live to hate, responsibility to

whining, consideration earned to that legislated... and I confess I'm antihuman enough to want my nose to grow up a man. I would like to support the idea of equal pay for equal work, and the concept of equal opportunity, but in that company of destructive females? Impossible.

KATHY MCCORQUODALE  
Paris.

### Female Manifesto

Bravo to the women of America. Unite. You have nothing to lose but your bras—and your femininity.

LUCIE SANDERS.  
Paris.

### Water, Water

The news about mercury, lead, zinc etc. pollution of the world's lakes and rivers is enough to drive one to drink. And not water, of course.

DAN EMMETT.  
Ibiza, Spain.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and hearing the writer's complete address.

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By Marika Aba

Certain zones file automatically," says Luciano Oppo, editor.

Adeline Tattoli started her career as a publisher in 1965 when she founded, together with her estranged husband, the

5 1/2. "I was brought up in a very strict southern Italian home, and I believe in certain things that have eternal values. I told you I am old-fashioned."

**Anouilh**  
Jean Anouilh has two plays on the Parisian boards at the moment both held over from

**Jean Anouilh** <sup>Keystone.</sup>  
... *three plays*

**Engène Ionesco** <sup>APP.</sup>  
.. *after Germany*

scheduled for Parisian presentation later in the season. The American musical "Sweet Charity," in French translation, will be at the Gaîté-Lyrique

The Théâtre de la Ville will also revive Giraudoux's "La Guerre de Troie n'Aura Pas Lieu." And at the Comédie-Française, Robert Hirsch will play in a new production of Molière's "Georges Dandin"—in which the much employed word, still ever certain of a laugh, "cocu" was introduced to the French stage. The production will be directed by Jean-Paul Roussillon.

### From Abroad

French dramatists are dominating the Parisian theater this season, but there will also

Only a John Knox could approve of the Calvinist rigors of an Edinburgh Sunday, and while the licensing laws tend to make eating and drinking into a party game, good restaurants in Edinburgh are as rare as tinsel bagpipes. The principal hotel and restaurant guide to the British Isles finds no three-

One Edinburgh company, certainly not amateur but equally certainly on the fringe, is the Traverse Theater Club, Edinburgh's own theater. This is one of the most interesting and

**Lukacs Wins Prize**  
FRANKFURT, Sept. 1 (UPI). —Georg Lukacs of Hungary, considered one of the Communist world's top Marxist philosophers, has been awarded the 50,000 mark (\$13,600) Goethe

**FRANKFURT, Sept. 1 (UPI).**—George Lukacs of Hungary, considered one of the Communist world's top Marxist philosophers, has been awarded the 50,000 mark (\$13,600) Goethe Prize—West Germany's highest literary award. Mr. Lukacs, 85, was represented at ceremonies Friday by his protegee, Dr. Ferenc Toekel, director of the Budapest university philosophical institute.

**The Start**  
Blonde, blue-eyed Carol—a 5-foot 8-inch curve and most of it leg—was on the beach when she noticed an old man with his spastic grandchild. Carol started the conversation. The old man shook his head in dis-

though there might have been some earlier and a few shy withdrawn personalities began to blossom. It was a sort of out-of-bounds "people to people" program.

-For the Italian youngsters, Carol was fascinating fun. She had been a sprint champion. She had also studied ballet and tap dancing. Her group used to perform in veterans' hospitals. Those volunteer shows in the hospitals determined her to take a degree in physical therapy at the University of Minnesota. At 21, she was named a teaching assistant at the New York University Medical School, a job she held for

Carol currently is working as a technical officer of WHO, surveying Italian possibilities for physiotherapy schools. She flies to a different city each week. Pulchritude and competence have given her tremendous advance publicity in medical circles up and down the peninsula. In Italy, the word travels.

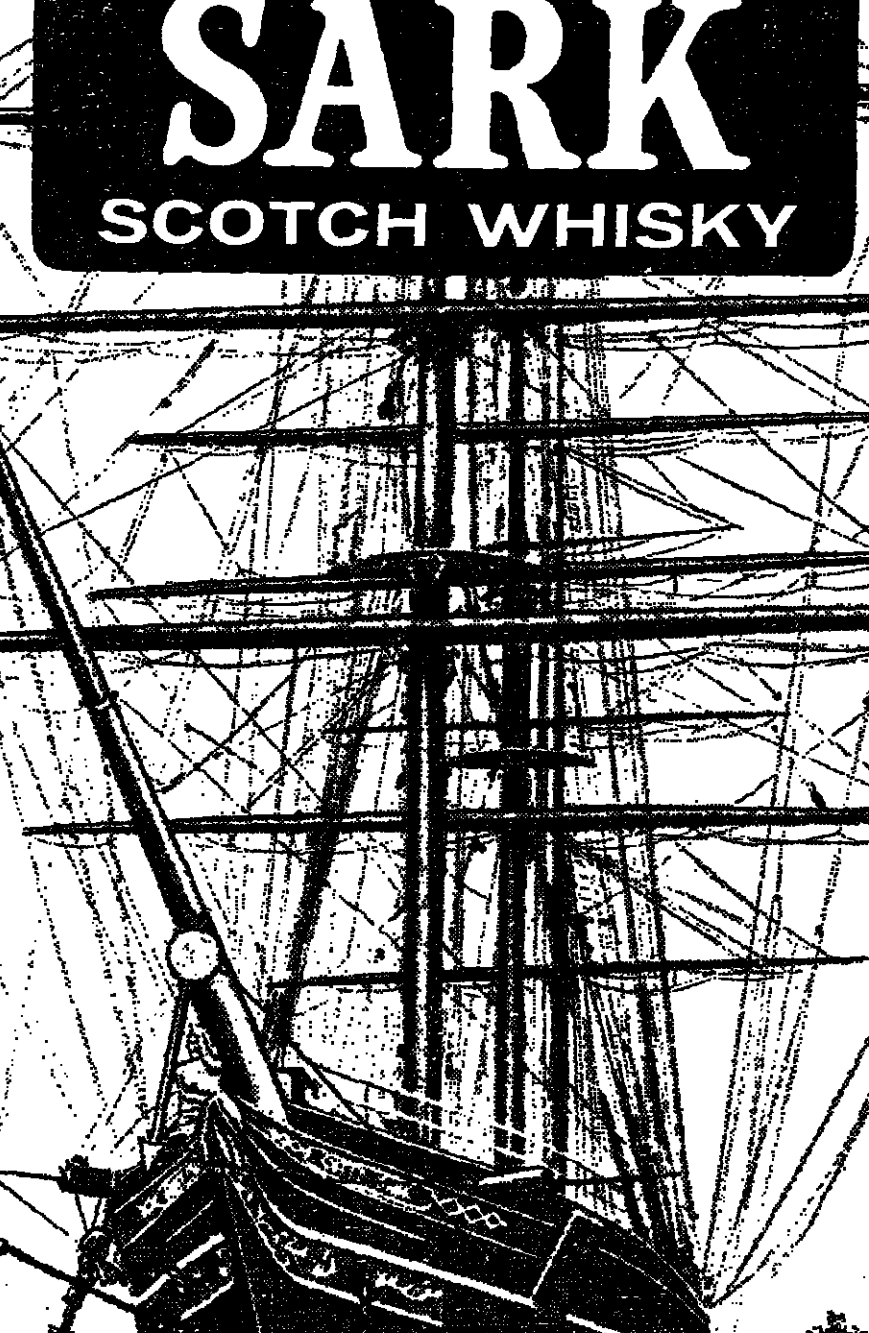
"The doctors and professors couldn't be lovelier," said Carol, on a weekend in Santo Stefano. "As soon as I arrive, they all seem to be waiting to take me out to lunch."

One of the principal dramatic visitors to this festival has been the National Theater of the German Democratic Republic from East Berlin in their version of Aristophanes's "Peace." It is a play that—perhaps for sadly obvious reasons—is receiving a great deal of attention these days, and only recently it provided in New York the basis for an off-Broadway musical.

**Strong Troupe**  
The German company is obviously a strong and well-trained troupe, although on this evidence perhaps less impressive than its principal East German rival, the Berliner Ensemble. The troupe in Edinburgh, known as the Deutsches Theater, is the older of the two. It was founded in 1883 and had its great period of glory during the first three decades or so of this century, when it was under the direction of Max Reinhardt.

The trouble with "Peace" is the play itself. In a sense it may

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The violinist Giovanni Guglielmo, who recently published an edition of Tartini's sonatas, played half a dozen of them Saturday evening in the music room of the Palazzo Obigi Saraceni. They were sonatas for solo violin; for the others Guglielmo was joined by the able, tactful cellist Antonio Pocarera. There was, indeed, virtuosity and to spare, but there was also a great deal of meditative, *contabile* music of extreme simplicity, almost starkness, constantly inventive and often unexpectedly moving. Guglielmo's playing was perfectly attuned to the spirit of the works, which he knew profoundly. He completed his program with Luigi Dallapiccola's "Tarantina Seconda," a fresh, modern contrast to the 18th-century musician.

of Turin, with program dedicated to a selection of his concertos. The chamber group known as the Solisti Vnesti, under Claudio Scimone, was joined by three leading Italian violinists, Franco Gulli, Riccardo Benaglia, and Salvatore Accardo (the soloist's own first violinist, Piero Toso, also acted as soloist for one concerto). It was a remarkable exploit, marked here and there by the uncertain intonation of the ensemble, but also made memorable by the cool, elegant playing of Gulli and by the warm, rich, masterful artistry of Accardo, a truly outstanding musician. The "Tango Andante" with which Accardo ended the evening received a sensational, well-deserved ovation. Also present, for a light-hearted flute concerto in G major, was the irresistible Severino Gasmanini, whose golden flute glistered like the music itself.

The Accademia Chigiana sponsors not only the Settimane Senesi, but also a well-known summer school of master classes; and this year the students have been made a part of the festival. A group from the opera, courses appeared in a staged version of Mussorgsky's opera "The Marriage," or rather in the first act of that opera, which was all Mussorgsky wrote. The young South American baritone Welby Ja Rosa showed a distinct comic- and musical-talent in the principal role of Podkolesin, matched by the witty dash of tenor Maurizio Prusini. The work itself is of considerable interest (this was its first staged performance in Italy), and for direction of Luciano Alberti underlined deftly its merits, though, on the whole, not also by the musical interpretation of Daniel Lipitz, who brought out the two pianos (Mussorgsky never described this complicated act)



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1970

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## Canada Cuts Discount Rate; Dollar Wavers

### Reflects Developments In Money Markets

OTTAWA, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Canada cut its bank rate to 4 1/2 percent from 7 percent, effective today. It was the third reduction since May, and the central bank indicated the move was aimed at helping to lower the unemployment rate and ease upward pressure on the Canadian dollar.

The bank rate, which governs interest charged by the federal bank on its loans to commercial banks and investment dealers, is regarded primarily as a reflection of the prevailing interest rate situation in financial markets and a signal to other money-lenders.

Today's reduction brings the rate down from a peak of 9 percent in force between July 1, 1969, and May 12. The central bank lowered the rate to 7 percent June 1. The successive reductions mean federal authorities are encouraging an easier regime for credit than prevailed from late 1968 to early this year, when inflation was rampant.

Amid indications that business activity was slowing down sharply under the pressure of anti-inflation policies, federal authorities have been loosening restraints on spending and credit.

Course Still Cautious  
The bank rate reduction followed an assessment of the current Canadian situation by Louis Hamelin, governor of the Bank of Canada, at a meeting of the bank's governors in Quebec City.

He said the central bank is still adopting a cautious course in its effort to avoid inflating the economy too hard with restraint policies while at the same time not encouraging a return of inflation.

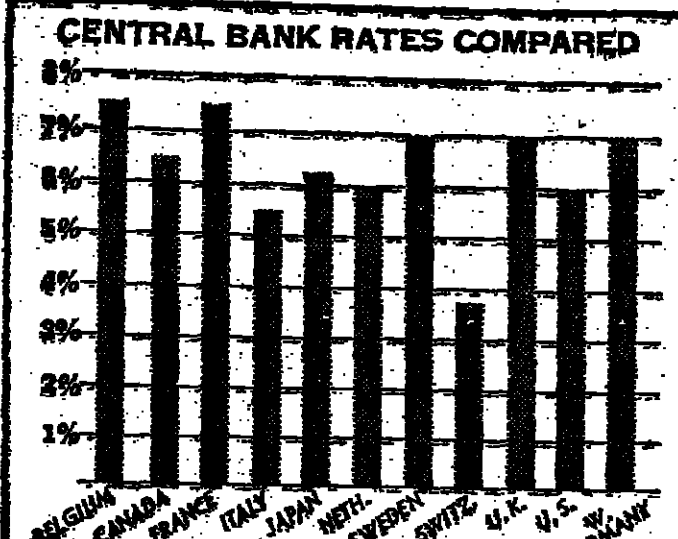
The bank does not wish to sacrifice the significant gains that have been made in reducing the inflationary forces in the economy by excessive or premature monetary expansion, he said.

Mr. Hamelin said that price stability is restored the Canadian economy will be able to sustain measured growth with increases in income related to advances in productivity.

Last May 31 the Canadian government decided to free the Canadian dollar from its previous fixed setting of \$0.96 U.S. cent. The bank rate cut resulted in a 50 percent rise in the value of the Canadian dollar, to 97.93/98. It required some strength in late trading, however, to close at 98.11/12 in London.

Stock Market Adjusted  
TORONTO, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—The Canadian stock exchanges today reduced the price at which shares become eligible for margin to \$1.50 from \$2.00. The minimum price was increased to \$2 from \$1.50 in July, 1969, to cool speculation.

The Toronto Stock Exchange said 60 percent margin will be applied on shares selling at \$3 or more, 60 percent between \$1.75 and \$3 and 80 percent between \$1.50 and \$1.74—meaning that the investor puts up 80 percent of the value of the securities involved, getting credit on the remaining 20 percent.



## Sterling Hits Low for Year; Bank Rate Hike Is Rumored

By Leslie Haynes

LONDON, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Renewed speculation that Britain's bank rate might be raised hit the foreign exchange market tonight after the pound sterling's dollar rate had sunk to its lowest for a year.

Although sterling is lower at its best of this year, it is now having to face added worries. These include the effects on industry of recent strikes and fears that this plus any switching out of sterling will adversely affect the balance of payments position, on the state of which everyone's holding of the currency place much great emphasis.

Government spokesmen are going out of their way to stress that the position is not as serious as some think it looks and there are indications that the authorities are quite satisfied that they can reverse the present slump when it suits them.

When small but persistent selling of sterling by European investors pushed today's rate down from \$1.93 to \$1.92—where it closed—there were signs in the market that the Bank of England was justifying its policy of support the dollar.

Big Italian Banks Renew Accord On Interest Rates  
MILAN, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—A new agreement among the 13 major Italian banks to place an upper limit on interest rates payable on deposits and on the rate of discounting bills, came into force today, banking sources said.

The new agreement provides for a maximum of 8 percent on deposits and 7 percent on current accounts with an average amount of over \$50 million (L. 140,000).

The former agreement, which gave a 3.75 percent upper limit on 12-month deposit accounts and 3.5 percent on current accounts, was in force until the end of 1969 and in the interim rates rose as high as 10 percent at banks competing for deposits.

The new government's economic package, the sharp fall in capital outflows and a somewhat easier trend of international interest rates have combined to re-create conditions within which the interbank agreement can function, banking sources explained.

French Computer Sale  
PARIS, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Cie Internationale pour l'Informatique said it won a contract worth about \$5 million (F. 30 million) to supply five computers to Cuba. The accord follows the sale in June of ten computers to Romania, the company said.

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### CONVENING NOTICE

The shareholders are invited to an extraordinary general meeting which is to be held at the registered office on Tuesday, September 22, 1970, at 4 p.m.

### AGENDA

- To determine the presently issued part of the authorized capital pursuant to the general meeting of shareholders held on the 15th of June 1969 in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Corporation and to authorize the Board of Directors to increase the capital of the Corporation in the amount of 10 million Luxembourg francs within the limits of the Statute of the Corporation.
- Amendment of Article 14 of the Statute of the Corporation so as to introduce the following sentence: "The Board of Directors shall be authorized to increase the capital of the Corporation in the amount of 10 million Luxembourg francs within the limits of the Statute of the Corporation."
- Miscellaneous.

The same day, at 4:30 p.m. there will be held an ordinary general meeting with the following agenda:

### AGENDA

- Approval to hold the annual general meeting of shareholders exceptionally on 22 September.
- Report of the Board of Directors and the statutory auditor.
- Presentation and approval of balance sheet and profit and loss account as at 31st December 1969.
- Discharge to the directors and the statutory auditor.
- Appointment of directors.
- Miscellaneous.

The Board of Directors

## VW to Offer Stripped Beetle, Undercutting U.S. Compacts

By Robert W. Lyrip

RETROFF, Sept. 1 (WP).—Volkswagen is reportedly preparing to introduce a stripped-down Beetle to meet the U.S. market, to try to get a \$125 price edge on the new Ford and Chevrolet small cars.

The Ford Pinto and Chevrolet Vega will be introduced in two weeks to try to challenge VW, the leading car importation and No. 1 in small car sales.

Both Ford and Chevrolet officials say one of the keys to competing with the Beetle is price and that they intend to price their small cars competitively.

The Beetle now sells for \$1,339 at the East Coast port of entry, and trade observers expect the 1971 model to be hiked as much as \$80, putting it well over \$1,400.

Ford and Chevy officials have been cautious on this because they are talking in terms of the same price range for their models.

They apparently are in for a surprise. The trade paper Automotive News reports that VW has another Beetle up its sleeve with the new offering will be called the Model 111. It was described as a "stripped" version of the Beetle and similar to one which has been the price leader in Canada and in Europe for a number of years. Elsewhere it's called the VW 1200.

The new Beetle would still go up in price and presumably will be in the same range as the new U.S. compacts. It will be dubbed the Super Bug and will have a larger 87-horsepower engine.

## Construction Levels in U.S. Steady in July

By William H. Jones

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP).—New construction activity in July held close to the level of the previous two months, according to statistics published today by the Commerce Department and McGraw-Hill's F.W. Dodge division.

In another report, the Commerce Department said new orders for manufactured goods in July totaled \$58.6 billion, up 1.7 percent from June. Most of the increase was attributed to larger orders for defense-related equipment and communications equipment.

### Construction Total

Commerce said the total value of new U.S. construction activity in July was at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$87.7 billion, compared to a revised total for June of \$88.5 billion and level with May.

Of the July total, private construction accounted for \$81.1 billion, down slightly from June.

George A. Christie, vice-president and chief economist of the Dodge division, said July's construction new construction amounted to \$92 billion, confirming "earlier signs that housing has finally broken out of its long slump."

### Still Lagging

The value of new housing contracts in the first six months this year had lagged behind 1969 by 13 percent, Mr. Christie noted, but July's surge reduced the deficit to 9 percent.

Commerce also reported today that manufacturers' inventories in July rose \$800 million to \$98.5 billion; that shipments of manufactured goods were up \$300 million to \$56.9 billion, and that the backlog of unfilled orders was off \$200 million to \$93.4 billion.

### French Reserves Rise

PARIS, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—The French Finance Ministry said France's gold and convertible currency reserves rose by 302 million francs in August to 25.25 billion francs (\$4.65 billion), comprising 23.25 billion francs worth of gold and convertible currency and 1.7 billion francs held in the official exchange market stabilization fund.

Trade surpluses and net portfolio investment by foreigners in Japanese stocks, which more than offset repayment of overseas debts, were major factors contributing to the increase, it said.

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## N.Y. Stock Prices Slide; Wary Eye Is on Detroit

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The stock market, keeping a wary eye on automobile contract negotiations in Detroit, beat an orderly retreat today. Both glamorous and blue chips gave up ground on the New York Stock Exchange.

"The market gets a bit unsettled here," commented one broker. "But a pullback is quite normal after the big rise since mid-August."

In Detroit, where the "Big Three" autogiants took the wraps off their initial economic proposals to the United Auto Workers, there was still no real indication as to whether a strike will take place. The auto contracts expire Sept. 15.

"It's like opening the bidding in a bridge game," noted one market analyst. "You don't know at the point where you're willing to end up."

Auto stocks slipped downhill. General Motors slipped 7/8 to 72 7/8. Ford lost 1 1/4 to 48. Chrysler fell a point to 28 7/8.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down slightly more than 6 points consistently after 12:30 p.m., finished at 758.16 with a loss of 8.43.

Discussing the new auto contract, Moody's Stock Survey observed: "A prolonged strike would upset the unfolding economic recovery, although the situation would correct itself in time. A more basic consideration is how inflationary will the settlement be."

Glamour issues displayed some weakness for the second day in a row. International Playboys and Fragrances declined 1 5/8 to 14 1/8. The Dow Jones industrial average, down slightly more than 6 points consistently after 12:30 p.m., finished at 758.16 with a loss of 8.43.

Polairad, Fairchild Camera and Texas Instruments posted fractional gains. Walt Disney Productions climbed a point to 105 1/8. Volume contracted a bit to 184.4 million shares from yesterday's 197.4 million shares.

The Big Board played 499 winners and 181 losers. The market's first session since Aug. 17 in which declines outpaced advances.

Texas Gulf Sulphur, the volume play, the third most heavily traded stock, produced the best gain on the active list, up 3 1/8 to 42. It sold at a record price of 130 1/2 last year and rose 3 1/8 points last week.

Stocks on the active roster falling a point or more were Atlantic Richfield, down one to 69; Minnesota Mining, down 3 5/8 to 85 1/4; and Electronic Memories & Magnetics, off 1 3/8 to 9 1/4.

Penn. Central, slipping for the second consecutive session, gave up 1/4 to 8 1/4. In the last two days, it has erased Friday's one-point gain.

Leader, climbed 1 1/8 to 16. This leading producer has embarked upon a major diversification of its activities. The stock sold as high as \$2 3/8 in 1967.

Coal Sale Cut Urged in U.S.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Fearing a fuel shortage this winter, Sen. Albert Gore, D., Tenn., introduced legislation today seeking to curb U.S. exports of coal.

Sen. Gore said an impending fuel crisis across the nation necessitated domestic use of the fuel. He asked President Nixon to place coal under the Export Control Act and cut back shipments from about 65 million tons to the 1968-69 level of about 48 million tons. He introduced legislation specifically placing coal on the export control list.

The Common Market and Japan are the biggest foreign purchasers of American coal.

Sen. Gore also urged the administration to break up giant oil and fuel conglomerates and discontinue the oil import quota program. He told the Senate these steps were necessary to restore competitiveness to the fuel field, somewhat limited by the export licensing tendencies of the quota system.

Enrobond Coupon Falls  
NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Chase Manhattan Bank, primary pricing agent, confirmed today that Enrobond, the third most heavily traded stock, produced the best gain on the active list, up 3 1/8 to 42. It sold at a record price of 130 1/2 last year and rose 3 1/8 points last week.

## Lloyds Bank to Control BOLSA Following Merger of Subsidiary

LONDON, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Lloyds Bank, the third largest bank in England before last year's spree of mergers, pushed its way down the list, and today it plans to take control of the smaller Bank of London and South America (BOLSA). Lloyds, which has deposits of over \$8 billion, will increase to just over 50 percent its share of BOLSA's stock from its previous 26 percent holding.

In a joint statement today, the two banks said that subject to further discussions, the takeover would be effected by transferring Lloyds Bank shares, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lloyds, to BOLSA in exchange for BOLSA shares.

A statement noted that if the transaction is completed, there would continue to be substantial public participation in BOLSA.

Spokesmen said that the merged BOLSA-Lloyds Bank would operate as an independent, managed bank with greatly increased international potential.

Midland Bank International, a U.S. bank which owns about 14 percent of the BOLSA capital, will continue to remain a major shareholder in the merged bank, the spokesman said.

## Japanese Payments Surplus Grows as Exports Expand

TOYO, Sept. 1 (AP).—Japan had a payments surplus of \$1.9 billion in July, compared with a deficit of \$1.1 billion in June, the Finance Ministry said today.

It attributed the July payments gain largely to a substantial trade surplus during the month.

Exports in July rose 31 percent to \$1.7 billion from \$1.4 billion a year earlier, producing a trade surplus of \$910 million, up 3.2 percent from \$897 million a year earlier.

But while the international trade account showed a substantial surplus, the growth rate of the Japanese economy probably will slacken in the second half of fiscal 1970 ending March 31, 1971, according to Fuji Bank.

The bank, in its September newsletter released today, said that the export outlook has dimmed, generally to the United States and Southeast Asia, and that orders for machinery have peaked out.

Despite this, the bank said, Japan's gross national product is still expected to grow at a real rate of over 10 percent in both fiscal 1970 and fiscal 1971.

Reserves Gain  
TOKYO, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Japan's external reserves rose in August ahead of their first increase since April.

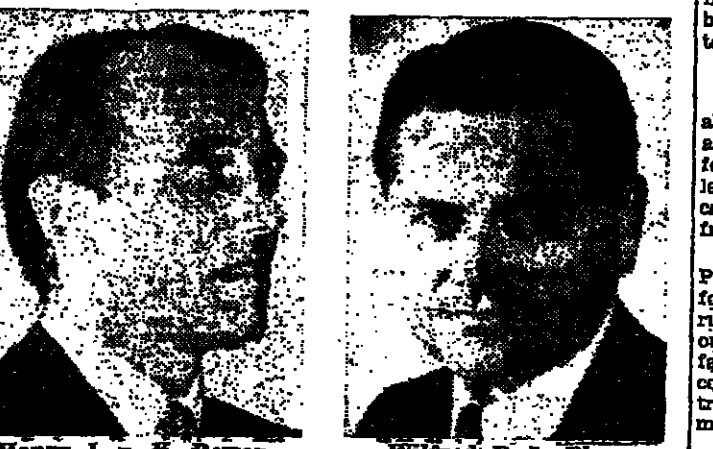
Small Arkansas Bank Lowers Its Prime Rate  
JONESBORO, Ark., Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Citizens Bank of Jonesboro said today it has cut its prime rate from 9 percent to 7 1/2 percent, effective immediately.

Citizens Bank has assets of \$45 million. It is the second smallest U.S. bank to lower the basic interest rate, following last week's cut by Capital National Bank of Portland, Maine.

Company Reports  
H.J. Heinz  
First Quarter 1970  
Revenue (millions) 208.4  
Profit (millions) 7.04  
Per Share 0.48  
Hunter Douglas Group  
First Half 1970  
Revenue (millions) 57.82  
Profit (millions) 2.41

Natomas Finds Oil  
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Natomas Co. said today it struck oil offshore southeast of Santa Ana in a well that flowed oil at the rate of 3,700 barrels daily during a test. Natomas has a 56.24 percent interest in the find, with Reading and Bates and the independent government-owned oil company Pertamina holding the remainder.

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



Henry I. v. K. Bower

Henry I. v. K. Bower has been elected vice-chairman, managing director and general manager of American Express Bank S.A., Italian subsidiary of The American Express International Banking Corp. Mr. Bower was formerly associated with Irving Trust Co. and Continental Bank International, New York.

Borg Warner International Corp. has named Wilfred F.L. Place to the new post of vice-president and director for Europe.

Vice-president of Xerox (USA) Robert M. Pippitt, 47, has been appointed deputy managing director of Rank Xerox Ltd. in London.

Raymond R. Freeland, assistant to the vice-president, international region, for Trans World Airlines, has been named TWA director for Italy, based in Rome. Mr. Freeland succeeds Byron G. Jackson who returns to the United States for reassignment.

Peter R. Gross, formerly manager of Ford Motor's West German truck operation, has been named to the post of vice-president of the company's European truck operation.



Wilfred F. L. Place

Matthew L. Liffander, former vice-president and corporate counsel of Hertz International, has been appointed chairman of the United World Organization, London.

Since early 1966, the railroads completed, they have experienced \$2.75 billion in annual cost increases, about \$750 million more than authorized freight rate increases.

About two-thirds of the higher costs, the filing declared, resulted from labor expenses and the industry faces another big wage settlement later this year.

Without an increase, the Penn Central Railroad—which filed for reorganization under the bankruptcy laws in late June—will run out of cash by the middle of the fall, Jerry Langdon Jr., one of the company's four court-appointed trustees, said in a statement submitted with the rate proposal.

The new request will probably also provoke opposition of shippers and some congressmen. Last week, for example, Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield called for a comprehensive investigation of all freight rates.

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# Bank Stocks

Bank of Am. N.Y.	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
First City Corp.	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
First Nat. Boston	87 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
U.S. Trust Co.	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2



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# International Bonds Traded in Europe

Mid-day Indicative Prices		Eurodollars		Tokyo Exchange	
Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
100% US Govt 10-11-71	99 1/2	7 1/8	7 5/8	Asahi Glass	148
100% US Govt 10-11-72	99 1/4	7 1/8	7 5/8	Canon Corp.	330
100% US Govt 10-11-73	99 1/4	7 1/8	7 5/8	Daikin Ind.	220
100% US Govt 10-11-74	99 1/4	7 1/8	7 5/8	Fuji Photo	180
100% US Govt 10-11-75	99 1/4	7 1/8	7 5/8	Hitachi Ltd.	330
100% US Govt 10-11-76	99 1/4	7 1/8	7 5/8	Kenwood Corp.	180
100% US Govt 10-11-77	99 1/4	7 1/8	7 5/8	Minolta Corp.	180
100% US Govt 10-11-78	99 1/4	7 1/8	7 5/8	Nissan Motor	210
100% US Govt 10-11-79	99 1/4	7 1/8	7 5/8	Sony Corp.	210
100% US Govt 10-11-80	99 1/4	7 1/8	7 5/8	Toshiba Corp.	210
100% US Govt 10-11-81	99 1/4	7 1/8	7 5/8	Yamaha Corp.	210

Eurodollars		Tokyo Exchange	
Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
100% US Govt 10-11-71	99 1/2	Asahi Glass	148
100% US Govt 10-11-72	99 1/4	Canon Corp.	330
100% US Govt 10-11-73	99 1/4	Daikin Ind.	220
100% US Govt 10-11-74	99 1/4	Fuji Photo	180
100% US Govt 10-11-75	99 1/4	Hitachi Ltd.	330
100% US Govt 10-11-76	99 1/4	Kenwood Corp.	180
100% US Govt 10-11-77	99 1/4	Minolta Corp.	180
100% US Govt 10-11-78	99 1/4	Nissan Motor	210
100% US Govt 10-11-79	99 1/4	Sony Corp.	210
100% US Govt 10-11-80	99 1/4	Toshiba Corp.	210
100% US Govt 10-11-81	99 1/4	Yamaha Corp.	210

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Securities Foreign Exchange

Provisional

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**KENT CIGARETTES**

With the famous Micronite Filter

We announce with deep sorrow the death of our Vice President-Economist

**William H. Chartener**

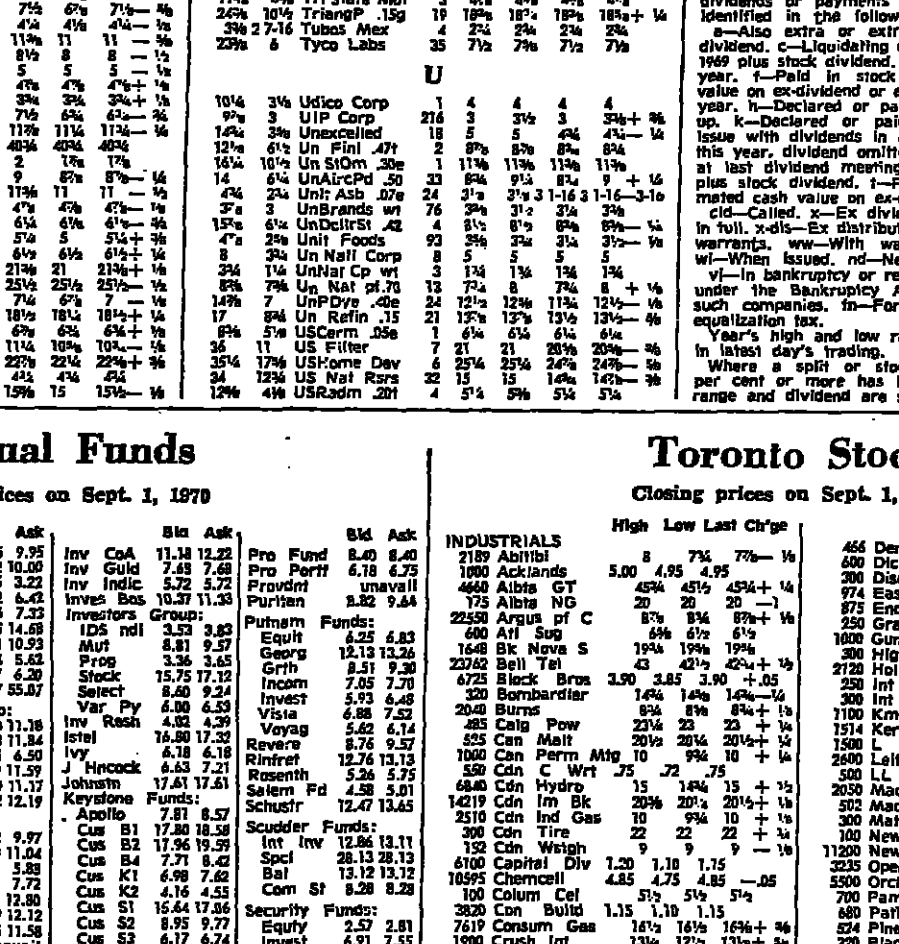
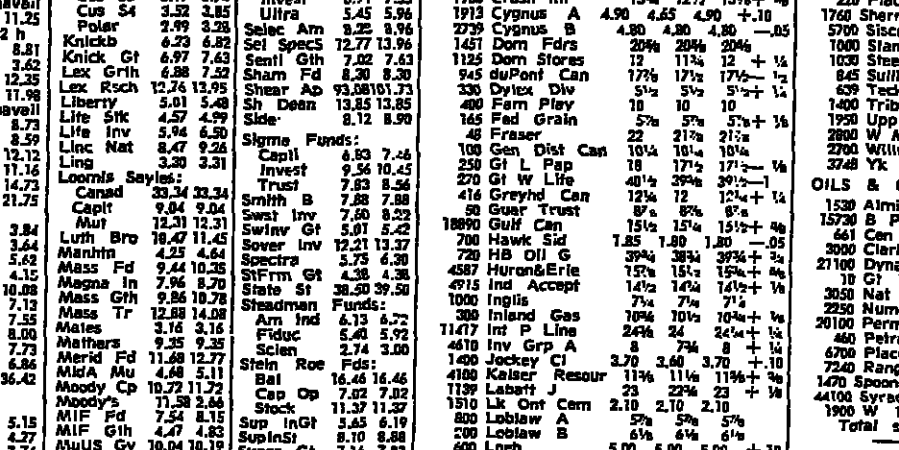
on Friday, August 28, 1970

**Goldman, Sachs & Co.**

# American Stock Exchange Trading

1970 - Stocks and Bonds		1970 - Stocks and Bonds		1970 - Stocks and Bonds	
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100% US Govt 10-11-71	99 1/2	100% US Govt 10-11-72	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-73	99 1/4
100% US Govt 10-11-74	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-75	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-76	99 1/4
100% US Govt 10-11-77	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-78	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-79	99 1/4
100% US Govt 10-11-80	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-81	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-82	99 1/4
100% US Govt 10-11-83	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-84	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-85	99 1/4
100% US Govt 10-11-86	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-87	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-88	99 1/4
100% US Govt 10-11-89	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-90	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-91	99 1/4
100% US Govt 10-11-92	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-93	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-94	99 1/4
100% US Govt 10-11-95	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-96	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-97	99 1/4

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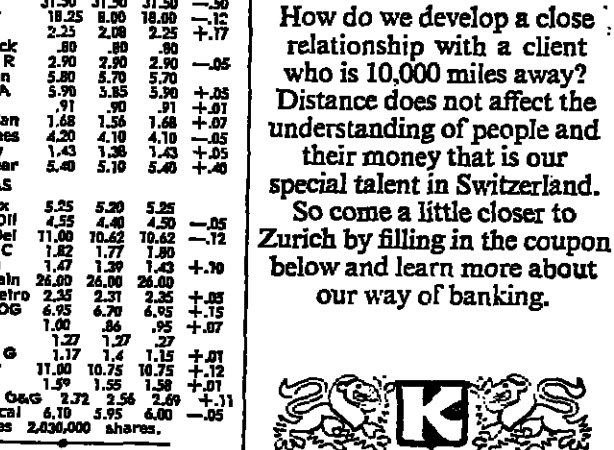
on Friday, August 28, 1970

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# European Markets

Amsterdam		Brussels		London	
Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
100% US Govt 10-11-71	99 1/2	100% US Govt 10-11-72	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-73	99 1/4
100% US Govt 10-11-74	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-75	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-76	99 1/4
100% US Govt 10-11-77	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-78	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-79	99 1/4
100% US Govt 10-11-80	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-81	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-82	99 1/4
100% US Govt 10-11-83	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-84	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-85	99 1/4
100% US Govt 10-11-86	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-87	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-88	99 1/4
100% US Govt 10-11-89	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-90	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-91	99 1/4
100% US Govt 10-11-92	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-93	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-94	99 1/4
100% US Govt 10-11-95	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-96	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-97	99 1/4
100% US Govt 10-11-98	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-99	99 1/4	100% US Govt 10-11-100	99 1/4

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Defeat Cards, Buy Reliever Herbel

# Mets Gain Ground and Pitching Help

By Joseph Durso

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1 (AP)—The New York Mets, looking for help in the home stretch of a troublesome season, bought Ron Herbel from the San Diego Padres last night and then helped themselves to an 11-6 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

The Mets laid out an undisclosed amount of cash for Herbel, a 32-year-old relief pitcher who had ap-

peared 64 times for the Padres this season. That made him the workhorse of the National League, but his earned-run average of 4.94 indicated he was an undistinguished workhorse.

Herbel did not report until today, but for a while last night it seemed as though the Mets' starting staff took the message. Jerry Koosman, pitching with a bit more command than usual during this puzzling summer, stopped the Car-

dinals on two hits until the sixth, as the Mets rushed to a 6-0 lead. But in the home half of the sixth, the Cardinals pounded five runs across the plate with two down on a three-run homer by Joe Simmons. Suddenly, the Mets were surrounded by the problem that had put them into narrow straits and in third place with only 31 games to go: ineffective pitching.

Before all the heavy hitting be-

gan, the Mets and Cardinals seemed headed in opposite directions. The Mets had lost three games in a row and seven of nine; the Cardinals had won four straight and seven of nine.

But the Mets came out swinging against Nelson Briles with three runs in the first inning and knocked him out before the inning was over. They did it on a single by Tommie Agee, a double by Cleon Jones, a walk to Art Shamsky, a two-run single by Donn Clendenon and an infield grounder by Ken Boswell.

An inning later, Agee drilled his 22d home run, off Mike Torrez, making it 4-0, and three innings after that, a pair of walks and a two-out single by Shamsky made it 6-0.

At that point, Koosman appeared safe enough. But the old haunting refrain of this long summer came back in the home half of the sixth, which Koosman started with two

## Ashe Completes U.S. Cup Sweep

CLEVELAND, Sept. 1 (AP)—Arthur Ashe Jr., hobbled by an old heel injury, fought back from match point in the fourth set yesterday and beat Christian Kuhnke, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5, 13-11, 6-4, to complete a 5-0 American sweep of West Germany in tennis's 1970 Davis Cup challenge round.

Ashe, the mainstay of the U.S. squad for the last seven years, thrilled a Clark Stadium crowd of 6,500 with his determination. He brushed a callous on his left heel in the ninth game of the second set chasing a forehand volley by the West German.

The 36 games established a Davis Cup record for one match, surpassing the 33 games Manuel Santana of Spain and Ashe played here in a 1968 zone match. Yesterday's match lasted three hours 12 minutes.

Cliff Richey, continuing to make the most of his first challenge-round appearance, beat Wilhelm Bungert, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5, in the first match. The Texas scrubber from San Angelo was the writers' unanimous choice as the most valuable player.

Ashe served match point in the 18th game of the fourth set by leading Kuhnke's lob with an overhead slam. America's second-ranked player seemed to get stronger as the match progressed and wound up with his 24th Davis Cup victory in 27 lifetime matches.

In losing the final match, Kuhnke, at least, became the only German to post a winning set in the challenge round.

The United States doubles team of Stan Smith and Bob Lutz had clinched the Cup victory 3-0 Sunday with a straight-set triumph over Bungert and Kuhnke.

It was the 20th victory for the United States in the 70-year-old competition and equaled the victory total of Australia.

After the match, Ashe minimized his injury, indicating he would play in the U.S. Open starting tomorrow at Forest Hills, N.Y.

"It's just something that comes and goes. It'll be okay," he said.

## Aussies—With Laver, Roche, Newcombe—Issue Challenge

MELBOURNE, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Australia has challenged the United States to play a Davis Cup style tennis series with the best players from each nation—including professionals.

The challenge was issued by the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia (LTA) only hours after America's 5-0 rout of West Germany in the Davis Cup at Cleveland.

LTA president Wayne Reid said the challenge cable direct to U. S. Lawn Tennis Association.

Reid said the challenge would not affect Australia's probable challenge for the 1971 Davis Cup.

Reid said that after ten years of playing the U.S. he wanted the freedom to play when and where he liked. He said in the future he would concentrate on the Australian, New Zealand and British tours.

"I may play in the U.S. Open, but I may finish with the U.S. circuit," he added.

Tony Jacklin was granted permission to miss the Great Britain event because he is British.

The move brought into the open a brewing row between British and American PGA officials.

"It is a dog-in-the-manger attitude by the American sponsors," said one British official today. "If American players want to come to Britain, they should be given the freedom to do so."

## Change in Medic Lowers Pressure On 15 Athletes

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Sept. 1 (UPI)—Fifteen members of the St. Cloud State College football squad were disqualified when their physical examinations showed they had high blood pressure.

Dr. John Schroek of the school's health department then decided to reexamine the 15 players. They all passed.

Coach Ron Anfinsen said a shapely young brunette administered the first series of tests and might have had something to do with the results.

## Nagle, Mad at PGA, Quits Tour

NOTTINGHAM, England, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Austrian golfer Neil Nagle said today he was "furious with the U.S. circuit" and has handed in his American PGA card.

Nagle said he wanted to play in Thursday's \$70,000 (\$18,000) John Player Classic at the Hurlingham Course here but U.S. PGA officials had refused him permission.

"The American sponsors told me only Englishmen could leave the U.S. circuit while the Great Britain tournament is being played and I could not play in Britain this week," Nagle said.

"I decided differently," Nagle said that after ten years of playing the U.S. he wanted the freedom to play when and where he liked. He said in the future he would concentrate on the Australian, New Zealand and British tours.

"I may play in the U.S. Open, but I may finish with the U.S. circuit," he added.

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## Major League Standings

National League				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	60	53	.528	—
Chicago	59	54	.519	1
New York	58	55	.511	1 1/2
St. Louis	54	59	.479	4
Philadelphia	52	70	.427	7 1/2
Montreal	48	74	.393	12 1/2

American League				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	56	49	.532	—
Los Angeles	52	58	.473	11 1/2
San Francisco	49	63	.438	15 1/2
Atlanta	48	64	.430	16 1/2
Houston	42	70	.375	22 1/2
San Diego	38	74	.338	26 1/2

## Tuesday's Game

Phillies 3, Cubs 2  
Terry Harmon's two-out pinch single in the 13th inning lifted Philadelphia to a 3-2 victory over Chicago, wrecking the Cubs' hopes of gaining ground on first-place Pittsburgh in the National League East.

Monday's Results  
New York 11, St. Louis 5. (Only game scheduled.)  
Tuesday's Games (Not Included in Standings)  
Philadelphia at Chicago, 7:15 p.m.  
New York at Montreal, night.  
San Francisco at Cincinnati, night.  
San Diego at Houston, night.  
Los Angeles at Atlanta, 7:15 p.m.

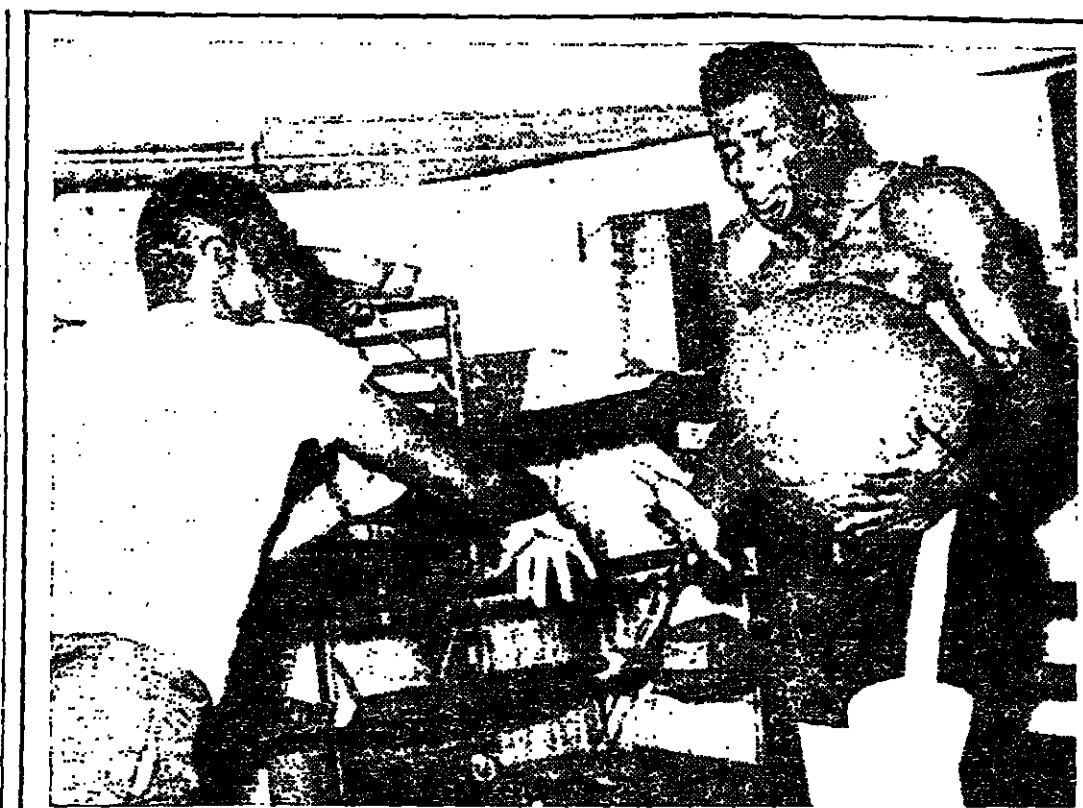
Monday's Results  
Washington 8, Cleveland 4.  
Baltimore 10, New York 2. (Only game scheduled.)  
Tuesday's Games (Not Included in Standings)  
Chicago at Oakland, night.  
Kansas City at California, night.  
Cleveland at Washington, night.  
Baltimore at Boston, night.  
Detroit at Milwaukee, 2 p.m.

## The Scoreboard

WATER SKIING—At London, the United States beat Europe by 10.37 pts. to 8.28 in the World Water Ski International. The American team—led by the world's No. 1, 20-year-old Mike Spierdijk—defeated Roberto Benardini 3 and 2 in the Masters' event, 10-year-old Ricky McCormick carried out much all-round power for the Europeans.

AT BRESLA, Poland, Sept. 1, Gerry Birrell, a 28-year-old Scot, won the International Formula Three auto race after leading for all but four of the 30 laps. In his triumph, he covered the 75.8 miles in 49:06.00.

At Lloppskogen, Sweden, Francis Cort of France, driving a Teco, won the Formula Two race at Montreux. Cort won the first heat, finishing in 24:43.8, and was runner-up in the second heat. The second heat was won by the Swiss as Clay Regazzoni in a 23:11.6, but he was disqualified for finishing 12th.



AWFUL MEDICINE—Floyd Patterson takes a medicine ball to the midsection as he works out for Sept. 15 fight.

## Women Want to Be Seconds—Not 2d Best

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (NYT)—Women's liberation, which has put Pat Fallick into football and jockeys on thoroughbred horses, has made an attack on boxing.

Winona Green, the wife of Charlie Green, who fights Floyd Patterson Sept. 15 at Madison Square Garden, showed up at a boxing luncheon with Edith Edwards, a friend, and both applied for State Athletic Commission licenses to act as seconds in Green's corner.

They filed the necessary applications including photographs, fingerprints and \$5 fees and presented them for approval to commissioner Edwin B. Dooley.

The 33-year-old Mrs. Green, who married Charlie 13 months ago, had this answer for the application query dealing with experience:

"Assisted in the training of Charlie Green for the last three years. I feel I have all the necessary requirements to become a second for professional boxers."

"What does a second do?" Mrs. Green was asked.

"They work a fighter's corner between rounds," she said. "They wash the mouthpiece,

give them the water bottle and some instructions.

"We have done all that during Charlie's training," Dooley seemed to have been caught by surprise by the two women.

"We'll have a meeting on their applications when the commission meets Sept. 17," he said.

"They'll have two days after the fight," someone said.

"Oh, then we'll act on it this week," said the commissioner.

Privately, Dooley said there was no chance for approval. He cited a recent court case in which a Buffalo woman had sought to become a licensed wrestler.

## From Drifting 'Revolutionary War Frigate'

## Horns Toot Alarm and Intrepid Is Saved

By Steve Cady

NEWPORT, R.I., Sept. 1.—Boat horns that Sunday night had saluted Intrepid's selection as the American Cup defender sounded an alarm for the 12-meter yacht yesterday.

The score developed when HMS Rose, a 500-ton replica of the revolutionary war frigate, dragged her anchor in a 30-knot northwest breeze and started drifting across the harbor toward the Newport shipyard docks where Intrepid and Valiant are berthed.

Pleasure craft in the area began blowing their horns, the traditional waterfront distress signal when a boat is adrift. Intrepid and Valiant, the new 12-meter she beat

out for the role of Cup defender, both appeared vulnerable to a severe smashing.

Bob McCullough, skipper of the beaten Valiant, didn't waste any time lending a hand to the rival yacht. Jumping aboard Chaparrone, one of Valiant's tenders, he started the engines and headed out from the dock.

HMS Rose, identical to the 20-gun British blockade runner that sailed Rhode Island ports in 1775, had slowed 50 yards from the docks when her anchor apparently caught.

Lines were thrown from crewmen aboard the Rose to Chaparrone and Nanny, a tender ordered to the scene by Baron Marcel Blich, president of the French syndicate in the Cup campaign. More power boats moved out to help, and the Coast Guard finally towed the Rose back to the anchorage where she rides as a tourist attraction.

With that potential crisis met, the Cup participants settled back to map plans for the interval between now and the opening of the 21st Cup defense on Sept. 15.

## NHL President Says 2 Stars Became Involved With Mafia

TORONTO, Sept. 1 (AP)—

Clarence Campbell, National Hockey League president, has said that two star players had unwittingly become involved with organizations backed by underworld money.

He would not name the players, but indicated that one was in Canada and the other in the United States.

"Within the last year in the United States, one player had agreed to meet to discuss commercial on behalf of the company with Mafia connections," he said.

"And in Canada one player had acquired a franchise from an organization which is completely Mafia-controlled," he said.

He said neither player had been aware of the underworld connections until informed by the league.

A league security bureau will be set up soon to provide background information on players and officials and any organization with which they may associate, he said. The bureau's headquarters will be in New York.

## Ensenio Scores Four

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (AP)—Eusebio

Ensenio scored all his team's four goals—three of them within eight minutes—as the Portuguese beat the Japanese 4-1 in the second of two friendly games in Japan. A crowd of 60,000 fans, the largest ever to watch a national soccer match in Japan, crowded into the National Stadium and saw the Japanese put up a strong defense against Eusebio for the first 12 minutes.

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## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

### REAL ESTATE TO LET

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RUE DE CONDE, 18th-century HOUSE, 12 rooms, bath, furnished, 2 rooms, Fr. 3,200.  
ON CHAMP DE MARS, large luxurious apartment, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2nd floor, 300 sq. m., 7 rooms, high price, Fr. 1,200, 30-34, a.m.

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**NEUILLY:** high class, no garden, double living, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2nd floor, 300 sq. m., 7 rooms, high price, Fr. 1,200, 30-34, a.m.

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## Observer

## August Doings

By Russell Baker

LONDON—Can anyone remember what August used to be like in America before the Thirty Years' War? Before the era of the Long Hot Summer? Before revolution became chic and race became all the rage? No? Perhaps this summary of the news that absorbed Britain during the August just ended may help revive memories of those pastoral days and remind us that life among the English-speaking peoples need not necessarily be waged constantly at the brink of desperation.



Baker

At the start of the month the Prime Minister, Edward Heath, was photographed in his sailboat at Cowes. He had to share headlines with Missing Man, who, as usual, was sought by Police at the behest of Female Companion. She, poor dear, had last seen him entering the sea for a swim and, after a long interval during which he failed to emerge, had notified police of his probable drowning. Then—the plot thickening, but not much—police discovered that he had rented a car in another part of England.

The mystery: Why was the gentleman's ham-handed effort to give Female Companion the slip regarded as news in Fleet Street? Answer: It was August, and at least it wasn't an animal story.

Animals were making headlines as easily as if they had been Student Leaders in the United States. A dog's paw was injured in a subway escalator. A Maine, an extremely tough cat from Aden, had terrified all the other cats in his neighborhood, as well as most of the dogs, and provoked an outraged citizenry to petition for his removal.

In Cheshire, Ken Potts told a reporter that his German shepherd, Prince, had gained "complete power over me," including the power to make him—Potts—feel everything the dog feels. "When he fell off a wall, I started to get pains," Potts said.

## Tenerife: Jumping Off Place for a Civil War

LA OROTAVA, Tenerife, Canary Islands

The lights went out at El Polvorin at 8:25. The card players didn't miss a trick. The boy behind the bar lit four candles and then a butane lamp. You'd think it happened every night, rather than only two or three times a week. The diners, including one small group of Americans, went on eating their broiled fish or rabbit stew and drinking their red Canary wine. No one, in fact, mentioned the town's power failure except the tavern's host, Pedro Hernandez. Chatting with the foreign visitors, he observed with a smile that the candle-lit room was now suitable "for lovers."

For a throwaway line it had a lot of resonance. To the visitors the place seemed incomparable for lovers of love, for lovers of peace and quiet, for lovers of good food and drink. And for lovers of a bargain: dinner for five (three adults, two children) including fish, salad, goat cheese, two oranges, and a liter of red wine drawn from the hoghead, came to a total of 148 pesetas—just over \$2. (No, of course I won't tell you where it is; and it isn't easy to find, thank God.)

Nor is Tenerife itself as easy to find as, say, Mallorca or Torremolinos, but too many tourists have found it already, and the decline down the same old path is gaining momentum. Puerto de la Cruz, on the coast about a half-hour's drive from the international airport at Santa Cruz, already resembles a New Jersey resort town—Cape May, perhaps—with palm trees, except that the uglification urge is even more pronounced. Along the beach promenade, aggressive Arab merchants peddle stuffed baby crocodiles that stand on their hind legs and brandish umbrellas. The beachfront snack bars offer Ein Halbes Hähnchen, Fish n' Chips, Wiener Schnitzel, Danish Hot Dogs. The beachfront luxury hotels, 15-story concrete eyegores, litter a coastline that must have been idyllic before the bulldozers arrived.

But Orotava, four or five miles away, by a road that winds up a mountainside—that's a different kettle of fish. It has been spared so far, simply because it is not directly on the coast. A town of

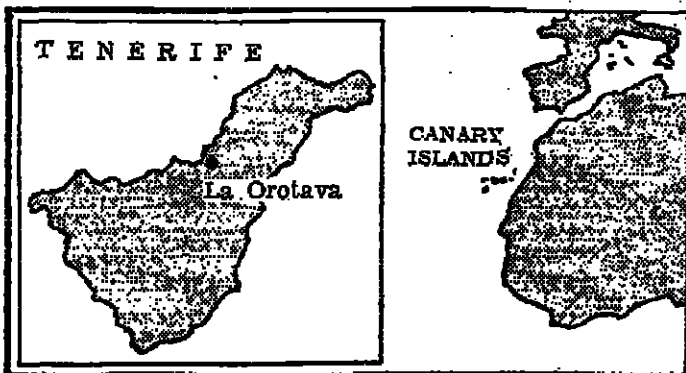
20,000 or so, parts of it squalid and parts of it lovely, it has the look of a place where nothing much has ever happened. Nothing much has happened as a matter of fact, anywhere on the island, except that a little less than 200 years ago, Admiral Horatio Nelson, in a crucial moment, led a British flotilla into its placid harbor and sailed away a short time later minus his right arm. And, a little less than 35 years ago, a troublesome Spanish general, sent there as commandant because it was as far as possible from Madrid and still, legally, an integral part of Spain, used it as the jumping-off point for the civil war that made him master of Spain.

The general is, of course, still in Madrid, but his presence seems to permeate the island where he began the long and arduous journey to the capital. Near the main square of Orotava is the headquarters of the local army garrison. In front of it a sentry, armed with a rifle, stands day and night under a portal with the inscription, "Todos Por La Patria." Behind the sentry a visitor can

glance at an austere, beautiful, Moorish-looking courtyard. You can approach for a closer look, but the sentry makes it very clear that the army is not extending hospitality.

For a small town, Orotava seems to have a lot of uniformed men on duty, and even the local police look like soldiers. Several of them are rather elderly men and, on a day when the temperature is around 80, they are encased in tunics that button to the throat. The Sam Browne belts and the paunches enhance, in the case of the older men, an eerie resemblance to the elderly general they serve. They tend to wear dark glasses and, although they might pass an inspection, there is a slight schlappiness about them that lingers at the memory until, finally, a bell rings: George Cross's brilliant drawings of Prussian officers in Berlin, circa 1925.

Down the street from the garrison headquarters, a steep path that begins



## PEOPLE: From the Far Side

Without further comment, the following letter, from James W. Jackson, of Geneva, is reprinted. "My secretary, whose reputation is impeccable, told me this story today:

"One of her younger sister's closest friends lives with her mother in the apartment-office building where our office is located, the Mollebeau building. Last weekend her mother visited friends in a nearby Swiss village at the time of a local festival. As a carnival prize, she won a live peacock. Roast peacock being a European delicacy, she brought the bird back to her apartment, but found that she lacked the nerve to kill it by the usual means (I presume by neck-chopping or neck-wringing).

"She solved her problem by mixing a large quantity of sleeping pills with water and coaxing the peacock to eat the mixture. The bird immediately collapsed after consuming enough sleeping pills to be more than lethal to a human. The mother then plucked the feathers from the bird and placed it in the refrigerator.

"The next morning she opened the fridge door and was startled by a heavy 'cluck-cluck' (or whatever peacocks say). After recovering from the shock, she found a sweater and wrapped the peacock in it, placing the bird's legs through the sleeves.

"The peacock now, two days later, has the run of the apartment, wearing its sweater, clucking proudly and boasting its own feather bed."

Department of grievous errors (1): The price of being just too terribly, terribly cutey has been exacted again, this time by Mrs. England. In attempting last week to express our feeling of Agnes Turner, of Salisbury, utter squeals, she wrote a 150-word version of ballroom dancing. We had written that we went to a youth hangout called the Calypsotheque "disguised as a poof to hide the sharp corners." What we meant, of course, was a "poof," defined by Webster as "a piece of furniture like an ottoman, usually circular with cushion seats on all sides." In Britain, it seems, a "poof," as Mrs. Turner graciously points out, is a whole other thing, to which we can only reply: "We assure you, Madame, etc."

Yr truly obdnt servt," and Gaud, Aggie! (It kind of makes you stop and think, though. Just yesterday, as a matter of fact, while passing one of our favorite cafes, we were hailed by one Steve Williams, a patriotic wending a somewhat wobbly way home to the States, who demanded we buy him a drink and talk about old times in Paris. Sensing a session of some duration, we patted our pockets, then told Steve, "I'll be right back. I gotta go to the car and get some fags." "Gee," said Steve, "they can buy me a drink too."

Department of grievous errors (2): Robert A. Lincoln, of Ankara, Turkey, writes: "Your issue of Aug. 25 intrigued me—Peter Sellers... a father of three previously married to actress Anne Howe and Britt Ekland."

"Our children do the strangest things. When we are out to lunch, 'Each time I buy the wedding rings. They've beat me to the punch.'"

URGENT: In response to a frightening volume of phone calls and letters, we should like to assure you unequivocally that the bit on Spino Agnew's plan to link a search for the Almighty "Go for God" with the future of the Apollo program is not true. Yet.

Spoonerisms (con't.): George A. Trail III, after watching two weeks of continual downpour in Freetown, Sierra Leone, "certain that the following scene must have occurred at some time in the distant past: 'The village of Kulleraksh was concerned. For two weeks there had been torrential rains which threatened to wash out the recently planted crops and leave the area facing starvation. The district chief called the councilors together and they decided their only hope was to sacrifice a child in order to appease the gods and save the crops. Naturally, the mother of the chosen child was upset and despite her heroic efforts to be brave, she broke down. 'Tut, tut, my child,' said the chief philosophically. 'Chin up. Into each rain some life must fall.'"

—DICK ROBACK.

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